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Expense Probe Clears Dewey and Vandenberg: Writs for Dies Witnesses

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 11, 1940

In Washington: Nebraska Campaign Probe

The Senate Campaign Investigation Committee announced that its agents had found "no substantial basis" for complaints of improper expenditures by Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg in Nebraska's Republican presidential primary. Its representatives have been ordered to Wisconsin to inquire into both the Republican and Democratic presidential primaries there.

Bench warrants for five alleged Communists, charged with contempt of a House Committee in refusing to answer questions asked in the Dies inquiry into un-American activities, were sent to Boston, for the arrest of Philip Frankfeld and Thomas F. P. O'Dea; to Pittsburgh, for the arrest of George Powers and James H. Dolsen; and to Baltimore, Md., for the arrest of Dr. Albert Blumberg.

Liner Argentina Claims Record Voyage

NEW YORK (AP)—The Argentina, of the American Republics Line, docked today with 284 passengers, claiming a record passage of 10 days and 10 hours from Rio De Janeiro to New York. Her master, Capt. Thomas M. Simmons, said his ship's average of 19 knots an hour for the 4,748-mile voyage set a new merchant ship mark.

In Boston: Unionization Shows Spurt

Unionization in Massachusetts has received a large membership spurt in the past three years with nine trades contributing nearly 50,000 new members, according to statistics released by the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries and analyzed today by local labor observers. [Details: Page 9.]

The four-masted sailing vessel Helen Barnet Gring is in Boston dry dock today being made ready to sail the seven seas again. Many old boats are being called into service as the demand for war tonnage grows. [Details: Page 10.]

U. S. Fleet Pushes Plan for Training Maneuvers

HONOLULU (AP)—The office of Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, said developments in the European war will not alter plans to send the Fleet to Lahaina Roads May 13 for further training.

Head Re-elected President of Scout Council

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Walter W. Head of St. Louis, Mo., was re-elected President of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America today. New members of the executive board: John M. Bierer, Waban, Mass.; Thomas J. Watson, Earl C. Sams, and Frank Weil, New York City; Harman Denny Jr., Pittsburgh; Paul W. Litchfield, Akron, Ohio. A resolution was passed defining the American way of operation of Scouting as based upon voluntary membership, tolerance and mutual respect, democratic procedure, self-reliance, service to others, and character.

Court Dismisses Two in Conspiracy Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Marcus Campbell announced in Brooklyn Federal Court yesterday that he would dismiss the indictment against two of 16 defendants on trial for conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The two are Edward L. Walsh and George M. Kelly. The announcement came at the close of argument for dismissal in behalf of all defendants.

War Summary: Germans Receive Setback

The German advance received a setback when Netherlanders recovered Rotterdam and other points captured by German parachute troops.

The main attack appeared to be developing around Maastrict and Metz with the Albert Canal as the principal line of defense.

Other active points were along the Moselle River and in the far north of the Netherlands near Emden.

Flooding operations in the Netherlands were forcing the German attacks to edge round to the south. [Details: Page 1.]

Rumania's cabinet resigned and King Carol requested the outgoing Premier, George Tataresecu, to form a new National-Union Government.

Luxemburg's ruler, the Grand Duchess Charlotte, was reported to have arrived safely on French soil. Many citizens of the Principality also escaped into France.

Tokyo announced its intention of sending notes to "powers concerned" reaffirming its declaration of April 15 that Japan would be greatly concerned over any European war development which might affect the Netherlands East Indies.

Swiss mobilization, bringing Switzerland's active armed force to some 600,000 men, was ordered as the Republic entered a "precautionary state of war."

Spain reaffirmed its determination to remain neutral in the face of Europe's latest turn of events in the Low Countries, official quarters announced.

The battle of Narvik continued unabated though obscured by events in the Netherlands and Belgium. British naval guns bombarded the German-held port, while German parachute troops were reported attempting to land in the besieged City.

A British battleship was reported hit by German bombers off Narvik, "several cruisers" were damaged off the Norwegian Coast, and two merchant ships, an Allied submarine, and an Allied destroyer in the lower North Sea, were listed by Germany as sea losses.

A state of war was proclaimed in the Netherlands' possession at Curaçao, in the Caribbean Sea off South America. At Aruba also in the Netherlands West Indies, 150 French marines landed from the cruiser Jean d'Arc.

British Air Ministry Calls for Volunteers

By the Associated Press

London, May 11

The Air Ministry yesterday issued a call for volunteers.

It said it planned to establish "a pool of volunteers on which the Royal Air Force can draw as expansion proceeds for the training of air crews."

The pool will be open to men from 18 years to 28 for training as pilots and 18 to 32 for training as observers, wireless operators, and gunners.

Finns' Envoy In Boston; Sees Big Task

A tremendous reconstruction task is Finland's, made more difficult by the spread of the new "total war," Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, said on his arrival in Boston today from Washington with Mrs. Procope to attend a special Pops concert for Finnish relief and reconstruction, to be given in Symphony Hall tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Procope arrived at Back Bay Station at 7:40 a. m. and were met by John B. Matson, Finnish Vice-Consul, and Mrs. Matson; Louis J. Brems, official greeter for the City of Boston, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and Matthew Lahti of Wellesley Hills, Mass., Finnish investment banker.

"There begins to be a scarcity of a lot of commodities since the spread of war," Mr. Procope said. "We are making a great effort to care for refugees from the evacuated area, comprising one-tenth of Finland, ceded to the Russians when the Russo-Finnish treaty was ratified March 15.

"We have about 500,000 refugees for whom we have to find new homes. These people all have to be resettled. There are about 40,000 war invalids and between 20,000 and 30,000 war orphans to take care of.

"We have furthermore to repair the damage caused by the bombing of open and unfortified places, and to complete our industrial and agricultural equipment in order to compensate for the losses to Russia."

Mr. Procope expressed great admiration for the achievements of Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect, who will lead in the rebuilding of the new Finland, and who has brought up to date the Finnish exhibit at the 1940 New York World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Procope were taken on a trip today to points of interest in and around Fitchburg, Gardner, and Worcester, Mass. They are the guests on their Boston visit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of East Walpole, Mass. At a breakfast this morning tendered in their honor at the Copley-Plaza, guests also included Jaakko J. Mikkola, Harvard track coach, and Mrs. Mikkola, of Belmont, Mass.; William P. Homans, Canton, Mass.; Harvey H. Bundy, Co-Chairman of the Massachusetts Finnish Relief Fund, and Mrs. Bundy, and W. R. Thomas, of Sweden and Belmont, Mass., Secretary of the Massachusetts Finnish Relief Fund.

On Monday at 11 a. m. Mr. Procope will call on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, following which he will be received by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. He is speaking before the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting Monday on "Finland in the Present World Crisis."

Mr. Procope has served his country in Washington since February, 1939.

Price Advance In Fuel Oil And Bread Studied

Marked rise in cost of fuel held unwarranted —Most U. S. business bars profiteering.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Fuel oil and bread, two vital consumer commodities, are showing such "unwarranted profiteering price increases" that the Department of Justice has these cases under surveillance, Federal officials said yesterday.

By and large, business interests in the United States have refrained, up to the present, from using the war as an excuse to raise prices to the profiteer level.

This is attributed by Government officials to two reasons: experience by business in the unstable effects of rising prices upon the national economy in the last war, and alertness by the Administration to publicize and perhaps prosecute profiteering.

Outstanding Exceptions

Nevertheless in the two commodities, fuel oil and bread, a situation of profiteering exists, officials said, which is inexcusable and which—barring substantial changes in the general situation abroad—should be corrected this summer.

The fuel oil situation already has become a matter of investigation by Congress, with a special Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico and the House Committee on Merchant Marine looking into the recent increase in tanker rates between Gulf ports and East Coast states, cited by the larger oil companies as the chief reason for the jump in price.

In the case of fuel oil, prices for the eastern seaboard increased 1½ cents a gallon between June 15, 1939, and March 15, last. This increase was stepped up by degrees but is now believed, by officials here, to have been leveled off, at least temporarily.

Cause of the increase was attributed by oil companies to higher transportation rates on tankers. The coming of war last September caused a shortage of tankers, the companies allege, which caused a quadrennial increase in shipping rates.

Government officials, however, contend that domestic tanker transportation should not have been affected by the war, it being purely coastal in character. While there was undoubtedly an acceleration in the demand for overseas tankers, this did not affect the domestic, it was explained.

Another cause for the increase by the producers—that they were forced to pay higher transportation

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Allied Forces Press Forward As Lowlands Stem Nazi Tide; Roosevelt Warns the Americas

President says success for aggressors would be menace; Congressmen weigh defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—The Americas must come to realize that their peace and progress are not separate from those of the rest of the world and that civilization cannot continue here if submerged abroad, President Roosevelt warned in a world-wide radiocast at an opening session of the eighth Pan-American Scientific Congress here last night.

In a speech reflecting all the gravity felt by the White House and State Department at the present trend in world affairs, President Roosevelt declared that if those who now seek to dominate whole peoples elsewhere are successful they will eventually turn their attention to the New World.

He expressed the belief, however, that an hour of trial would find the Americas united to defend and preserve their liberty, culture and civilization.

President Roosevelt left no doubt in the minds of his listeners, either in Constitution Hall here or in the radio audience, as to which nations he was referring when he declared that certain countries repress their scholars and natural scientists "lest the truth when made known might not suit the designs of their masters."

Speech Just Completed

The President's speech, which he had written in the late hours of yesterday afternoon, followed one of the busiest days of his seven years of administration. In company with most White House and State Department officials, the President had slept but little in the past 24 hours as he strove to adjust American neutrality to the rapidly shifting European scene.

With Germany striving to push her boundaries to the English Channel, whence her bombers could fly in relays over the great cities of southern England, particular attention was paid here last night to that portion of the speech in which Mr. Roosevelt warned that modern inventions had all but eliminated the once formidable distances separating the New World from the Old.

Reaction to Nazis

Reaction to the German invasion of the Lowlands crystallized here today into a swelling sympathy for the Allies and a deter-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

Winston Churchill

French and British are engaging enemy in rush to assistance of home defenders.

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who vigorously attacked the Chamberlain Government which refused to let him lead a naval attack to recover Trondheim, Norway, has been appointed naval attaché at Brussels.

Sir Roger—hero of the World War action at Zeebrugge and Ostend—is to do liaison work with King Leopold.

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Belgium and the Netherlands were holding back the Nazi invaders today as Germany poured more troops into the battle zone, attempting to outflank France's Western Front fortifications.

Germany threw a full division of troops against the French forces in the sector east of the Moselle River yesterday in what French military sources today termed the "first great attack of the war."

The British-French Allies, moving quickly to aid the Netherlands also sent warships. Two British destroyers and a French vessel arrived yesterday afternoon at Flushing and went up the ship canal to Middleburg.

Early last night motorized French troops also reached Middleburg from the sea. German planes raided the port, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs near the docks. Several fires were started.

A severe air attack was launched on 400 Royal Engineers, but they made the landing without confusion.

Parachutists Routed

Meanwhile Netherlands shock troops, supported by heavy bombardment by British warplanes, today recaptured that part of Rotterdam on the left bank of the Nieuwe Maas River from German parachute troops, which seized it yesterday.

They also recaptured airdromes at The Hague and Rotterdam in battles which saw the Rotterdam field change hands three times.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Eelco N. van Kleffens, who made the announcement in London, declared that no airdromes in the Netherlands remain in the hands of the German forces which seized them yesterday.

He declared that the German forces on the left bank of the Nieuwe Maas River at Rotterdam had been crushed—but at a cost to the Netherlands of more than 1,000 lives.

At the same time fresh German parachute troops were reported dropping from aerial transports between Brussels and Louvain, Belgium.

One Force "Destroyed"

Netherlands troops attacked this morning at Rotterdam, determined to wrest from the Germans the near-by Waalhaven airfield, base of their forces of occupation in the big coastal city.

The assault lasted for two hours —directed not only at the airport but also at Germans on Dordrecht Island.

In the attack on Dordrecht Island alone, Mr. Van Kleffens said, more than 1,000 Netherlanders were lost but the German force was completely destroyed, the Foreign Minister declared.

The Minister, who came to London yesterday to establish liaison with the Allied Command on the first day of the German invasion of the Netherlands, declared that the Germans—apparently the Air Force—had sown magnetic mines in all the Netherlands harbor entrances.

He added that all the mines had been swept up by last evening.

German planes continued to roar over Amsterdam and the Netherlanders said increasing numbers of German parachute troops were dropping in Netherlands territory near the Belgian frontier.

More Parachutists Expected

The parachutists were stated to have been successfully dealt with thus far, although citizens were warned to be on the alert for further incursions. British dispatches from Amsterdam reported the Germans had penetrated no farther than 13 miles into the Netherlands across the frontier.

In all, the Allies said they had shot down, captured, or damaged at least 180 German planes during yesterday's fighting and the Germans declared 300 to 400 Allied planes were destroyed on the ground and numerous airport buildings were destroyed.

Both British and French troops were in the Netherlands moving toward the war front. Warships and planes also arrived to help stiffen Netherlands resistance.

Through Belgium 200,000 British

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

British Changes Build Basis For United Political Front

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—Britain's new Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the new National Government he is now forming are the effect and outward sign of a deep change in the Nation's political outlook. Both the resignation and the retention in the War Cabinet of Mr. Neville Chamberlain symbolize this fundamental change.

There has been talk before of national unity, and of nonpartisan co-operation.

But now—as Britain recasts its Government—both appear to have been reached.

United Front Established

Clearly, as Mr. Chamberlain said in his valedictory message over the radio last night, if Herr Hitler "has counted upon our internal divisions to help him he has miscalculated the mind of this people." It is apparent that a genuinely united political front in Britain is today a reality, and furthermore it is clearly the fact that all shades of political opinion both in Parliament and out are today ranged solidly behind Mr. Churchill in readiness to battle through to victory on this united front.

According to present indications a coalition Cabinet is likely to follow the precedent set by Mr. David Lloyd George in the World War when he appointed Mr. Bonar Law to relieve him of the duty of political leadership in the House of Commons.

Under this arrangement it would not be unlikely that Mr. Churchill would continue as Premier and Minister of Defense, but would be represented in the Commons by Mr. Chamberlain as leader of the House.

In Line for Posts

The appointment of Mr. Arthur Greenwood or Mr. Clement R. Attlee to represent the Labor Party is anticipated.

For First Lord of the Admiralty —the office vacated by Mr. Churchill when he took over the Prime Ministership—a likely figure is Mr. A. V. Alexander, who held this post under the MacDonald Government.

Appointment of Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, as a representative of his party in the Cabinet is considered probable.

Mr. Leopold Amery or Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper—Conservatives who led the revolt within Mr. Chamberlain's own Party, look forward to possible inclusion as spokesman of this dissident group.

There is also the possibility of new talent from outside of Parliament being brought into the Cabinet. This might possibly include Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trades-Union Congress, or Mr. Ernest Bevin, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union.

Inclusion of former Prime Minister David Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions was also understood to be receiving consideration.

The final development which led to the resignation of Mr. Cham-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Women Shoulder Task of Persuading Congress to Be More Liberal to WPA —Mrs. Roosevelt to Dine on Sewing Pay Menu

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

This year it's the women who are taking up what is proving to be an annual job of lobbying for more adequate WPA appropriations .The feminine contingent, due here next week just about the time the July, 1940, to July, 1941, Federal relief appropriation is reported to the House, will use the family dining table to dramatize their cause.

Next Tuesday night they will serve Mrs. Roosevelt a dinner, the kind of dinner they might be eating on any typical spring night under the wages paid them for work in WPA sewing rooms in an average American town.

The National Women's Conference on Unemployment, as the group calls itself, has figured that women on WPA, if they work a full 12 months a year, earn $524 and of this, their food budget is $202, or about five cents per person per meal.

At a loss to know what kind of a dinner could be planned for five cents per person, the Washington committee in charge turned to the United States Bureau of Home Economics. This is the meal Mrs. Roosevelt will eat: beef stew, made with one small piece of beef; one half of a potato; one piece of carrot and one piece of onion; one-half slice of bread with margarine; beverage with canned milk, and one prune for dessert. Mrs. Roosevelt has promised she won't go home and raid the White House ice box afterward, either.

Style for the Unemployed

After dinner Fifth Avenue's famous Elizabeth Hawes will conduct a style show, previewing what the "well-dressed unemployed woman will wear."

Who's behind the National Women's Conference on Unemployment and what do they hope to gain? Instrumental in the founding of the group was the Workers' Alliance of America, nationwide union of WPA workers. Its Washington representative is Mrs. Mary K. Gorman, wife of Francis Gorman, Chairman of the Executive Council of the United Textile Workers of America. Among those listed as "sponsors" are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, Mrs. Henry F. Grady, Mrs. Ellen Woodward, Mrs. Thurman Arnold, Miss Josephine Roche and Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, all leading New Dealers.

At the dinner these guests will eat the five-cent meal, while delegates will get a regular 75-cents or $1 dinner.

By parading their misfortunes before key officials here, the women delegates hope to obtain from WPA and Congress the "rescinding of a $5 to $9 per month wage cut made last year; stopping of large-scale layoffs now taking place, and sufficient WPA funds for the next year to permit an adequate number of jobs for unemployed women, with improved working conditions."

It will be pointed out that families on direct relief, for whom the Federal Government contributes nothing, fare even worse, with an average income of $288 a year, an average food allowance of about three cents per person per meal.

The women threaten to "lift the lid off the whole story of misery, privation and suffering that the depression has brought."

Before too many collections are taken up among WPA workers to send women to next week's conference, someone should tip people off that actually such demonstrations do not carry much weight in Washington any more.

Congressmen will not take more than a passing glance at the photographs of relief rations that the women will get printed in the newspapers. The march of the bonus army on Washington in 1932 was effective because it was the first thing of its kind. But in the latter depression years, marches, "strikes," and demonstrations staged by the unemployed have become so common that they have about lost their effectiveness.

Grand climax to such dramatic maneuvers came a year ago when a wave of WPA strikes was called by union leaders in protest of abandonment of union wage scales for relief work.

Federal Strikes Ruled Out

"You cannot strike against the Government," President Roosevelt flatly informed them. Five days away from work, you're cut off the pay roll and will have to go to the end of the line to be recertified, said the order that went out from WPA headquarters.

Next week the Appropriations Committee is scheduled to report next year's relief bill to the House. It will probably call for an expenditure of $975,000,000 with a provision, suggested by President Roosevelt, that the WPA can spend the sum in eight months instead of spreading it over a year, if the unemployment slack is not taken up. A supplementary appropriation, if found necessary when Congress convenes again next January, might bring the total for the year up to approximately $1,500,000,000, the amount allotted for the present year.

Organized "sob stories" in the form of five-cent meals and style shows, aren't expected to change the congressional viewpoint much.

The relief load-testing machinery set up within the WPA in the last six or eight years is working now and it is their dispassionate word that Congress is most likely to accept. The National Women's Conference on Unemployment might as well save its money.

Mary Hornaday

Great Bay Bridge Finally 'Complete'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"It is with pride, sir, that I report the Bridge completed."

Thus the final chapter in the building of the great San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the sixth annual report, has been written in these words of the Chief Engineer, C. H. Purcell.

The electric railway carries more than 70,000 persons across the Bay every week day.

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Help Open New York Fair

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. John H. Kimball **Miss Lee Cullen**

Miss Cullen of Boston's Back Bay delivered a clipper ship model for the Massachusetts exhibit at the World's Fair to Mrs. Kimball, State Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee, as she took off with a delegation from East Boston Airport this morning to take part in the Fair's opening ceremonies. [Details: Page 9.]

The Week in Focus: Belgium and Netherlands Holding Nazis With Allied Aid

Churchill Becomes Premier; Roosevelt Assails Violence

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi Germany emerges from this week of unleashed aggression in the Low Countries confronted by a new Allied vigor and rapidly marshaling against itself the aroused determination of freemen everywhere.

The full Blitzkrieg failed to intimidate stalwart Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Leopold, King of the Belgians, who followed his father Albert of 1914 in personally commanding Belgium's defense.

Drama surcharged these days. At moments it seemed that Britain had come to the gravest crisis in its long history without the inner strength to survive.

Friday, May 10, 1940, became not only "Der Tag" chosen by Reichsführer Hitler for his battle to decide Germany's future "for 1,000 years," but the day when Britain pulled itself together and summoned its sleeping strength. Winston Churchill succeeded Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister and began to form a new Cabinet of national union. Liberal and Labor Opposition agreed to join.

Belgium, forewarned and prepared, has not buckled before the fury of invasion by land, sea, and air. The Netherlands' Queen, who refused even to consider Allied aid until her country had been attacked, addressed "a burning protest" against Germany's "unexampled breach of good faith and disregard of decency between civilized nations."

President Roosevelt spoke so plainly that Berlin and his own countrymen now know he regards this week as the turning point toward survival of Western civilization. And he made plain that in his high office he feels the United States owes a solemn duty to itself and to mankind. That duty, as he sees it, is not only to keep aglow the flame of constructive peace within the Western Hemisphere, but to face the challenge of aggressive forces now snuffing the lights on other continents.

As this week ends, Allied troops pour into the Lowlands. Hitler, personally at the Western Front directing 1,000,000 picked troops, is staking all on this vicious lunge. No one any longer talks lightly about a "phony war." Der Tag is here, and men recognize that human affairs for hundreds of years and throughout the world are being shaped, more decisively than the first time, on Flanders fields.

Britain's Crucial Hour

A historical novelist could not have set his stage with more suspense and contrast.

Here was Nazi Germany, elated over its three-week conquest of Denmark and Norway. Britain and France had hastily withdrawn their troops from most of Norway. In the backwash, Britain appeared weak, disunited, outdistanced by a ruthless Nazi machine. Aggression stalked across Europe, apparently able to choose the hour for crushing all opposition.

In such circumstances Prime Minister Chamberlain came before his countrymen to defend his Government.

Norwegian Inquest

No vestige of easy optimism remained in the hall where mighty Britannia came face to face with "a worse strategical position than this country ever was placed in." Those are the words used by David Lloyd George, white-maned Welshman who piloted Britain successfully out of the dark days of 1915. And his tocsin of sober alarm sounded repeatedly beneath the ancient rafters.

Britain was aroused. A fierce light sprang from widespread realization that the Nazi menace had become increasingly dangerous and that even greater efforts were needed to check it. Latent opposition in Parliament flashed into flame as the tale of weakness and unpreparedness in Norway shocked Britishers and their friends around the world.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and his Cabinet stood shoulder to shoulder in that fierce day of reckoning. Seldom within the memory of London have words so biting been hurled within the sedate House of Commons. And the Government survived its first test, 281 to 200. The margin was so narrow that extensive readjustments were anticipated within the Government to stave off its later collapse.

Winston Churchill, embattled First Lord of the Admiralty, took full responsibility for the lack of bold naval strokes against German-held Norwegian ports. With authenticity tested by fire he told the world that air power—in narrow waters—renders sea power helpless, unless ships are adequately convoyed by fighting planes. He admitted publicly that Germany still rules Europe's air, and that the Allies are forced to leave the initiative to Hitler until their air fleets have outstripped Nazi squadrons.

Ding © New York Tribune, Inc.

Our Home Strategists Get Down to Work

Pease, Newark Evening News

Aroused!

Brown, St. Louis Pioneer Press

Sifting the News

Opposition Wins

Mr. Chamberlain bowed his head, but at first clung to the seals of office. Lloyd George at one point in the debate told him that the most effective sacrifice he could make for Britain would be to surrender those seals. Berlin jubilantly remarked that as long as Chamberlain remained, Germany could count on always being out in front.

Under such circumstances Parliament adjourned. Labor then influenced the Government's course in negotiations outside of Parliament. It refused to take part in any Government under Mr. Chamberlain.

A Government of national unity was imperative. Mr. Chamberlain yielded to that consideration. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill was named to readjust Britain's war effort. Acceptable to Conservatives who disliked letting Labor or Liberals take over; more versed than any single Minister in various aspects of the war effort; fiery enough to win popular enthusiasm; experienced from the last war—here was the man of the hour.

Mr. Chamberlain is to remain as a member of the War Cabinet, probably as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

And so Britain, with characteristic deliberation and with full respect for democratic liberties, came out of this week united, aroused, and already redeeming its military prestige by prompt bombings of Nazi troop planes in the Low Countries.

Incidentally, in spite of all that can be said against Britain, in spite of repeated failures to save small nations, note that the Low Countries turned unhesitatingly and at once to Allied protection. And they are receiving prompt, effective aid. The slower, more law-abiding processes of democracy are gathering momentum against an aggression now seen for what it is throughout the world.

Britain landed troops in Danish Iceland as a precautionary measure.

France added two Rightist members to its Cabinet. So both major Allies, with three new Allies, began defensive war in earnest.

Invaders Held

German troops had penetrated no deeper than 15 miles into Netherlands at any point. Luxemburg is mostly occupied. Allied troops number about 126,000 Netherlanders, 200,000 Belgians, and 200,000 British and French already moving.

Both sides claimed bombing of civilians; Germany 26, and France 100. Brussels was bombed against Berlin's promise.

Reich troops used parachutes, transport planes, and rubber boats to attack airports. Many airports were recaptured by Belgium and the Netherlands.

Netherlands Indies

President Roosevelt spoke Friday night before the Pan-American Scientific Conference in Washington. His words are plainer than any hitherto employed by him to record his personal stand against aggression and for democracy.

Meanwhile the invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands brought war's effects closer to America, Curaçao, Netherlands island colony in the Caribbean, Guiana on the east coast of South America, and the Netherlands East Indies, immediately concern the United States. The main Fleet remained on duty off the Hawaiian Islands.

Congress moved toward more outlays for defense.

To Heal the Nations

Almost snowed under by the volume of war reports, but shining with light beyond the reach of bombs, a news item from Bible House in New York reported that 7,370,908 volumes of the Scriptures were distributed during 1939. This is an increase of 5 per cent over the previous year.

More than 40 countries and 200 languages are represented. And demand exceeded the American Bible Society's budget, or more Bibles would have gone forth with their healing message.

China bought twice as many complete Bibles, and twice as many New Testaments, as in 1937.

Inter-American Bank

Signature at Washington of the convention establishing an Inter-American Bank brought measurably nearer Friday the hope of buttressing political Pan-Americanism with economic Pan-Americanism.

The six founding Nations are Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, and the United States. All other American Nations are eligible to join. The bank is capitalized at $100,000,000. Each member nation is entitled to shares in proportion to its total dollar value trade in 1938.

Control of the bank is shared by the members, each having 20 votes for its minimum block of shares, and one vote for each additional share of $100,000 each. No nation may have voting power beyond 50 per cent of all other votes combined.

Mexico, by flatly refusing to accept arbitration of its oil dispute with American firms, gave Secretary Hull one of his most difficult assignments in application of the Good Neighbor policy. Mexico insists that the issue is between itself and the oil firms, and that until Mexico's legal processes are proven to have resulted in a denial of justice, no outside arbitration is in order.

Meanwhile one of the oil firms, Sinclair, accepted a settlement for $8,500,000. The Consolidated Oil Corporation agreed to this sum as "total payment" for Sinclair properties in Mexico. Mexico views this accord as a breach in the hitherto solid front of American oil firms, who allege denial of justice. Mexico stands on its Expropriation Law, and promises to pay. The amount offered by Mexico falls far short of company estimates. Washington takes the stand that prompt and adequate payment is necessary if Mexico is to avoid the charge of confiscation.

United States exports to Latin America as a whole gained 54 per cent during the first six months of the European war, compared with the same period a year earlier.

Reports from South America indicate that Nazi prestige there has suffered a further decline.

Hatch Bill Revived

Public demand played its part in causing the House Judiciary Committee to de-pigeonhole the Hatch bill against political activity by state employees who receive all or part of their pay from the Federal Government. The secret committee vote to table this bill brought forth waves of protest. By a roll-call ballot with its results spread on the record, the Committee responded, 14 to 11.

President Roosevelt expressed his hope the measure would be passed. The Senate already approves. This reform would extend the original Hatch Act, which forbids political activity by Federal employees.

No Price Pegging

The Supreme Court in its Madison oil decision took a strong stand against combinations of private industry to regulate prices. Any such tampering with prices is held illegal under the Sherman Antitrust Law.

Only seven justices took part in the decision. Four New Deal appointees and one pre-New Dealer outvoted two other pre-New Dealers. The decision's effect is to strengthen two current activities of the Administration.

The first is a trust-busting campaign under way in the Department of Justice. Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold is the spearhead.

The second is a drive against high prices. Now the Federal Government is in a position to keep prices down by prosecuting any combines that can be proved to have the "purpose" and "effect" of fixing prices.

Longer Television

Televised images still fall to earth soon after being launched, just as early radio apparatus fell short of today's achievements. At Chicago for the first time television delivered clear pictures all the way from New York—717 miles by air. This is a record for the transmitter atop New York's highest pinnacle, the Empire State Tower. Oddly enough, certain kinds of storms cause televised programs to reach New York clearly from London, so engineers are trying to capitalize on this abnormality.

In Texas, 10 farmers who never had flown before, took off to inspect strip-cropping, terracing, and contouring of eroded lands near Dallas. Not so long ago such trips were made by horse and buggy.

Florida Society Dedicates Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla. — With well over 1,000 volumes, the library of the Society of the Four Arts, dedicated this season, is devoted mainly to reference works and current books on subjects related to Society activities.

Ever since its inception the Society has worked toward the formation of a library, led by Mrs. John Elliott, Honorary President, and Chairman of the Literature Committee. Mrs. Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and a writer distinguished in her own name, spoke at the dedication as did Dr. Daniel J. McCarthy, who as President, presided at the ceremonies. Mrs. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, who, with Mrs. Samuel Heilner, Secretary, and other members of the Committee, have worked unceasingly for the project, had places on the program. Mrs. John R. Bryden announced that funds from a former Current Events series, which she had sponsored, had been turned over to the Society as a "nest egg" for the library and that in addition cash donations had come in making a total of $3,000 for the library project. All speakers stressed the eventual housing of the library in its own quarters.

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Ecuador Opens Its Doors For Spanish Refugee Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The first contingent of Spanish refugees to be admitted to Ecuador will leave France within the next month, Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the New World Settlement Fund, announced here today. News of the signing of the contract with the Government of Ecuador came yesterday from John Dos Passos, National Secretary, who has been conducting negotiations in Quito.

A spokesman for the organization said that 10 to 25 Spanish refugee farmers and their families will comprise the first group of colonists. They will go directly to an improved farm in the Saloya district, a few hours' ride from Quito, the capital, to recuperate and there to do enough truck gardening for their immediate needs. When they are strong enough to do heavy work, they will move to the recently established co-operative colony of the Fund or to individual government homestead farms, according to their wishes. In the latter instance, the Fund will provide implements, animals, seeds, housing and other essentials.

The Fund is making efforts to provide conditions favorable for permanent settlement by the refugees, Mr. Villard said, adding that the section of the contract dealing with the number of people to be admitted interprets the word "family" to include sisters and brothers of colonists, as well as their children.

"It is heartening, indeed," Mr. Villard said, "that where larger and richer countries have closed their doors, little Ecuador has extended a welcoming hand to these destitute Spanish families who have been so long without homes and almost without hope. It would seem that the agricultural experts of the Ministry of Colonization are as determined to make a success of the project as is the Fund."

According to estimates prepared by the Fund and approved by the Ecuadorian authorities, $250 will resettle and maintain one adult for six months.

Another South American haven for refugees, the Dominican Republic, today is bidding welcome to the advance guard of a more ambitious resettlement project. Thirty-seven Jewish refugees from Central Europe arrived in Trujillo yesterday, surveyed the land of their adoption approvingly, and said they hoped to stay and raise their children there.

The carefully selected group of young refugee farmers will do the spade work in the Sosua settlement, which will eventually become a permanent abiding place for at least 500 families if the colonization plan proves successful, offices of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association here said today. The 26,000-acre colony is a gift of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, formerly President of the Republic. The contract guarantees complete civil and religious rights and freedom on an equal basis with native-born Dominicans.

Golden Rule Medal Awarded To Minnesota's Mrs. Mayo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—"If all the mothers in the world would combine, there wouldn't be any war."

A small slender woman in a simple black dress, her silver hair parted softly above brown eyes that look both wise and kindly humorous, Mrs. Edith Graham Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., received today the American Mother's Medal, presented by the Golden Rule Foundation at a luncheon held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Mayo was selected to be the American mother of 1940 because of her record in family and community relationships. This, in the eyes of the Foundation committee, makes her the best suited to be "the voice of all inarticulate mothers," with all the international implications of such a responsibility.

In her suite at the Waldorf-Astoria, between camera clickings and congratulatory embraces from visiting relatives and friends whom Mrs. Mayo termed "our boys" and "our girls," she told of her faith in what women can accomplish.

"They don't know their own strength," she said quietly. "Even in countries where women are believed to have a subordinate position, they could prevent war if they would stand firmly against it. As I see it, this is our job—the work is all laid out for us."

The presentation of the Medal was made by Mrs. James Roosevelt. Mrs. Mayo was honored as a "devoted mother of eight children; foster mother of two whom she reared in the atmosphere of love for God and love for neighbor; understanding grandmother of 22 children, who took to 'granny' for affection and comfort which never fail, and sympathetic and generous helper of many people and causes."

Congratulatory messages from all over the United States have been coming in steadily ever since the announcement of the selection of Mrs. Mayo was made several weeks ago. Among the senders have been Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, and the Rev. Stephen Edwards Keeler, Bishop-Coadjutor of Minnesota.

Mrs. Mayo, in accepting the medal, said that the honor was one which she shared with all mothers in the world. She urged women, first, not to neglect their home duties, but also to be more aware of the need of wider activities.

"I should like to urge every mother to endeavor not only to provide a good home for her husband and children, but also, without detirement to this paramount object, to maintain a lively interest in outside activities. The greatest resource this or any other country has is its children."

Mrs. Mayo stressed that women who are not mothers can still derive "a full measure of joy from rearing and loving another mother's orphan child," and emphasized "just now the demand for foster mothers is unusually great."

Credit President Chosen

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—William Reid of New York was re-elected President of the Credit Union National Association at the closing sessions of the sixth annual meeting of the Directors.

Vice-Presidents chosen included Henry Claywell of Tampa, Fla., and L. L. Maynard of Providence, R. I.

EL MIRASOL HOTEL
"Flower of the Sun"
Singles, doubles, and bungalows to please the fastidious. Commands glorious view from heart of Santa Barbara's exclusive residential district; near churches, theatre, shops. Delicious food in hotel's dining room by women cooks. Spacious, sunny grounds, and warm hospitality in "The most delightful climate on earth."
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Mother's Day
May 12th
Send Her
Flowers
by Wire

Penn The Florist
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Washington Record

May 11,

President:

Vetoed the bill extending Federal crop insurance to cotton. Signed the bill authorizing the freezing of credits in this country of belligerent nations. Sent request to Congress for $100,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration in 1941.

Appointed Rabbi Louis Finkelstein liason agent with American Jewry in connection with efforts to enlist the support of religious groups in a peace movement.

Senate:

Passed the Townsend bill to repeal the foreign purchase provisions of the Silver Purchase Act.

Completed congressional action on conference report on the rivers and harbors bill; the State-Commerce-Justice Department appropriation bill; the bill to return 116 vessels of the laid-up Merchant Marine fleet to service.

Confirmed appointments of Senator Schwellenbach to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington; Herbert Goodrich as Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals; and the reappointments of W. A. Ayres to the Federal Trade Commission, and Clyde L. Seavey to the Federal Power Commission.

House:

Passed a bill authorizing the Maritime Commission to sell or charter idle ships of the Merchant Marine fleet. Voted 232 to 153 to disapprove the fourth reorganization order. Approved the conference report on the rivers and harbors bill.

Amended and passed bill appropriating $275,000 for Federal participation in the New York World's Fair; amended and passed bill appropriating $200,000 for Federal participation in the World's Fair at San Francisco.

Voted 207 to 176 to add $224,321,188 in unbudgeted farm benefits to farm bill.

Supreme Court:

Upheld 5-2 the conviction of 12 midwest oil companies and five individuals for conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act.

Charleston Sells Much Fertilizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Although it has been nearly half a century since South Carolina's phosphate rock beds were worked, 17 factories still manufacture fertilizer on Charleston neck, importing the rock from Florida beds by barge.

Once the world's largest fertilizer center, Charleston still holds an important place in the industry. Materials from the ends of the earth are brought here to give employment to thousands at the peak of the season. Trains of boxcars leave the City carrying the product to all parts of the Nation.

The South Carolina phosphate beds still are here, but richer beds, not so deep, have been discovered in Florida and Tennessee, and the Charleston beds have been abandoned. Some hope for their reopening has been voiced with the construction of the $40,000,000 Santee-Cooper hydroelectric project.

Meanwhile, in many places along the seashore phosphate rock with petrified shark's teeth and other prehistoric bones is washed up on the beach.

Dry Candidates Symbolize Broadened Aims of Party

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If any national political group today has the right to call itself a coalition party it's the National Prohibition Party. Its nominee for the Presidency, Roger W. Babson, of Massachusetts, until two years ago was a Republican. Its nominee for the Vice-Presidency, Edgar V. Moorman, of Quincy, Ill., until but a few weeks ago was a Democrat.

And this National Prohibition Party ticket, chosen here Friday at the party's national convention, has another distinction which may have some surprising results in the voting next November; both candidates are business men. Neither has ever been in politics before.

The party thus goes into the Presidential campaign not only with what independent observers and many in the two major parties hold to be an unusually strong ticket, but with a re-vitalized and a re-directed platform giving emphasis to prohibition of all evils, rather than the liquor traffic alone.

Nomination Unopposed

The nomination of Mr. Babson was unanimous, no other name being brought before the convention. Both the nomination and election stirred the delegates into a frenzy of acclamation of the sort one associates only with the proceedings of the major party conclaves.

Mr. Babson, known probably more widely for his statistical reports and his two business schools, in Massachusetts and Florida, accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

Mr. Babson has been a member of the Prohibition Party for only two years. And while his experience has been primarily in business, he has long had deep religious convictions.

Colorful Campaign

While Mr. Babson is not a compelling orator he speaks fluently and earnestly and promises to provide for the ticket a colorful campaign.

The Vice-Presidential nominee, Mr. Moorman, was something of a dark-horse. The name of Claude A. Watson, the party's choice for the same position in 1936, had been widely spoken of, along with several other veteran Prohibition Party workers.

He is the head of the Moorman Manufacturing Company, of Quincy, Ill., and though his background is one of business and industrialism, he too is vitally concerned with religion. His address as well as his own admission, marked him in fact as a lay evangelist. He is a Methodist.

Uniting of Forces

If all voters who really want liquor and other evils, such as gambling, bad movies, and graft, eliminated, were to join the party, they confidently hold that it could actually win a national election.

Next in popularity to the newcomer, Mr. Babson, within the party, is obviously Edward E. Blake, National Committee Chairman, the major domo of all party activities for many years. He and Mrs. Blake were accorded a spontaneous and touching demonstration of affection during the closing session Friday.

The party has organizations in each State, and in the District of Columbia and the Philippines, but is on the national ticket in but 30, being kept off, party leaders charge, by "unfair State ballot laws." Write-in votes in these other States though add to the total. The vote for the Prohibition candidate in 1936, Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, was 37,847. In 1936, the party drew 81,869 votes. In 1920, when the Prohibition movement was rising, the total vote was 189,408.

Art Strides Ahead Of Population Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—While the population of the United States increased approximately 25 per cent during the last quarter of a century, art schools and art museums have increased 300 per cent, Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, President of the University of Georgia, told the annual convention of the Southern States Art League here.

"America is said not to have the artistic tendencies found in European countries," he remarked, "and that is not unusual in a new country where it is necessary to overcome hardships and to begin a struggle for existence.

"However, when Harvard University was begun in 1636, the chief curriculum was devoted to liberal and classical studies, and it was not until the last century that a law was passed by Congress setting up colleges for the study of practical arts.

"We were missing the finest things in life when we failed to show interest in genuine art. Due to the influence of such organizations as this League, there has been a change in the thinking of people, and there is evidence over the entire country of the growing interest in art."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Washington Sideglances

Biographical directory of Congress has many gaps, due to modesty of Senators and Representatives—Wife of Ambassador Weddell finds many opportunities for service—Shall turkey supplant eagle?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Quick Turnover: Indicative of the changed complexion of Congress in the last decade is the fact that 70 per cent of the present 96 members of the Senate and 362 of the 435 members of the House are not included in the biographical directory, last edition of which was published in 1928.

Congress is now considering spending $36,000 to bring this historical record up-to-date on the ground that many Congressmen are too modest to include full information about themselves in the biographical section of the semi-annual edition of the regular Congressional Directory.

New Deal Overseas: One of the most active wives in the administration is Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, who gets little publicity because her husband is always stationed in far-away places. When he was Ambassador to Argentina, Mrs. Weddell devoted many hours to "Mother's Canteens," institutions for underprivileged families of Buenos Aires.

Now that her husband has been transferred to war-devastated Spain, Mrs. Weddell has organized a committee of American women into a Fondo de Socorro Espanol to import American food and clothing for Spanish relief. Next she has in mind the establishment of an asylum for Spanish war orphans.

"On The Left": No city in the country has more talkative taxi drivers than the Nation's Capital. They're almost as good as the barkers on "rubber-neck" busses when it comes to pointing out places of interest and tossing in frequent "inside" stories about the leading figures in public life here.

They can tell you whether President Roosevelt is going to run for a third term and which Senators are most generous with tips.

But alas, it appears now they may have to "put up or shut up." A test case will soon be brought up in court to determine whether a taxi driver who acts as a guide will be forced to take out $10 guide licenses.

The taxi drivers are up in arms about it. An infringement of their right of free speech, they call it.

Lawn Parties: This is garden party season in Washington. Led by Mrs. Roosevelt, most capital hostesses are taking advantage of flowering shrubs and fresh green lawns to do entertaining out-of-doors.

Mrs. Roosevelt had three al fresco parties this week, shaking hands with 4,000 guests. One group were women executives in Government departments, another delegates to the American Red Cross convention, and a third those who had "called" at the White House by leaving their cards.

Old-timers lament the passing of the flowing garden party gown and picture hat. At the women executives party, there was only one besides Mrs. Roosevelt's and it was a nice warm day, too.

On garden party days, the south lawn is gay with touches of red—in the stripes of the refreshment marquee awnings, the tulip bed encircling the fountain and the coats of the Marine Band orchestra.

Eagles' Rival: Overheard in the House cloak room: An argument as to whether the turkey would not be more symbolic of America than the eagle, friends of the peace-loving turkey recalled Benjamin Franklin's description of the eagle as a "rank coward; the little kingbird, no bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district."

These faults, argued the eagle's friends, are far outweighed by his superb strength in flight, his noble bearing and the fact he is firmly established on coins, currency, and cornices of public buildings and in the public mind as the national emblem.

Park-Where-You-Are Lunch

Roadside Service in Los Angeles

Minimum wage decision has to be made for young women who are employed by restaurant keepers on Southern California highways.

Pay of 'Carhop' Girls Placed Before Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Wages and working conditions of feminine car-hops — those comely-attired young women in drive-in restaurants who serve you while you sit in your car—are being clarified in court action here. A "friendly" suit in Superior Court has been filed by drive-in restaurateurs against the State's Division of Industrial Welfare in an attempt to define the minimum-wage law for women and minors, in relation to car-hops. The action is in the form of a request for an injunction against enforcement of the Division's standing orders that tips or gratuities may not be credited toward the payment of the $16 minimum wage, and that employers must finance carhop uniforms in addition to paying the minimum wage.

The suitor is the California Drive-in Association, of 50 members operating 75 establishments in southern California, chiefly in metropolitan Los Angeles. The Association avers that working contracts and customs evolved in the 15 years' growth of the business have in effect met the minimum-wage requirements of the State, inasmuch as car-hops "in the past, in addition to their meals, received sums averaging approximately $25 per week, as compensation for services rendered," mostly in the form of tips.

In answer to this complaint, Mrs. Margarete L. Clark as Chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare and administrator of the minimum wage law, has offered an opinion of the State Attorney General that the State law does not allow such tips to be applied toward payment of the minimum wage, and that the standing orders are in accord with the will of the State Legislature.

Mrs. Clark, who is a defendant along with the several Commissioners of the State Department of Industrial Relations, takes exception to the impression sought by the Association that $25 weekly is the average return to each car-hop, as expressed in the formal complaint. She offers evidence that "many" car-hops get less than $16, including tips.

The case dates back to last December, when Mrs. Clark notified the restaurateurs that there would be a meeting on Jan. 18 regarding enforcement of the law. On that date she announced that effective Feb. 1 her Division would prosecute civil and criminal cases against any employer who required the feminine car-hop to purchase a uniform as a condition of employment, or who credited toward the $16 minimum wage any tip received by such employee.

The Association, in seeking the injunction, maintains that enforcement would be "oppressive," due to large investment in land and equipment. It alleges, too, that the standing orders deprive them of freedom of contract, violating the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Day's Box Score on Political Delegates

By the Associated Press

It is only a matter of weeks now before the Republicans and Democrats move on Philadelphia and Chicago for their presidential conventions. Here is the box score of delegates selected to date:

Republican Convention

Delegates selected to date represent 588 votes, uninstructed except as noted:

California, 44; Colorado, 12; Delaware, 6; Florida, 12 (contesting delegations); Georgia, 2; Idaho, 8, instructed for Thomas E. Dewey; Illinois, 50 (Mr. Dewey given preferential presidential primary vote); Iowa, 22, delegation voted to present Hanford MacNider's name; Kansas, 18, instructed for Senator Arthur Capper; Louisiana, 12 (contesting delegations); Maine, 13; Massachusetts, 34; Mississippi, 11; Missouri, 30; Nebraska, 14 (Dewey given preferential presidential primary vote); New Hampshire, 8; New Mexico, 6; New York, 92; North Carolina, 23, instructed for Senator Robert A. Taft, 2, uninstructed, 21; Oklahoma, 22; Pennsylvania, 72; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 10 (contesting delegations); South Dakota, 8; Tennessee, 18; Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 24, pledged to Thomas E. Dewey by primary vote; Hawaii, 3; Philippine Islands, 2.

Summary: Pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, 32; semi-pledged (by preferential presidential primary vote) to Mr. Dewey, 64; total pledged and semi-pledged to Mr. Dewey, 96 pledged to Colonel MacNider, 22; pledged to Senator Capper, 18; pledged to Senator Taft, 2; uninstructed, 450.

Democratic Convention

Delegates selected to date represent 480 votes, uninstructed except as noted:

Alabama, 22, pledged to Speaker William B. Bankhead; Arizona, 6; California, 44, pledged to President Roosevelt, 43, pledged to Vice-President Garner, 1; Florida, 14; Georgia, 24, instructed for President Roosevelt; Illinois, 50 (President Roosevelt given preferential presidential primary vote); Maine, 10, instructed for President Roosevelt; Massachusetts, 34, pledged to Postmaster General James A. Farley, 32½, unpledged 1½; Missouri, 30; Nebraska, 14 (President Roosevelt given preferential presidential primary vote); New Hampshire, 8, pledged to President Roosevelt by primary vote; New York, 94; Pennsylvania, 72 (President Roosevelt given preferential presidential primary vote); South Dakota, 8; Utah, 8; Wisconsin, 24, pledged by primary vote to President Roosevelt 21, to Vice-President Garner, 3; Alaska 6, instructed for President Roosevelt; Hawaii, 6, instructed for President Roosevelt; Puerto Rico, 6, pledged to Mr. Farley.

Summary: Pledged to President Roosevelt, 118; semipledged (by preferential presidential primary vote) to President Roosevelt, 230; total pledged and semipledged to President Roosevelt, 348; pledged Postmaster General Farley, 38½; pledged to Speaker Bankhead, 22; pledged to Vice-President Garner, 4; uninstructed 67½.

Food Stamp Plan Spreads Millions In Original City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Federal Government's efforts to pump $3,000,000 into retail channels in the first year of the surplus food stamp plan has been realized nearly two weeks before its anniversary date on May 16, according to figures released by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation office here.

Computations for the week ending May 4 showed relief recipients and others entitled to purchase stamps had spent $2,080,942 at FSCC windows. For that more than another $1,000,000 worth of stamps with which to purchase surplus commodities in retail food stores were given them.

Under the stamp plan, for which Rochester was the inaugural city, needy were permitted to purchase orange stamps at face value that could be spent for any commodities. Blue stamps at the rate of 50 cents on a dollar were issued to purchase surplus foods. By altering lists from time to time the Government sought to accomplish the triple feat of relieving surpluses, giving retailers an opportunity to sell and profit by business and giving relief recipients the chance to buy in stores of their own choice.

THE CIRCLE'S
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Martin Makes Appeal to South To Join States' Right Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11—Addressing the Arkansas Republican State Convention here this afternoon, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, who will be Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, appealed to the South to forget sectionalism and to stand with the citizens of the North "as one people united in the battle to preserve States' rights and to maintain our liberties and our privileges enshrined in the Constitutional Bill of Rights."

Referring to the national unity displayed in the Spanish-American War and in the World War, Representative Martin declared:

"So must we now stand united, the people of the South and the people of the North, you of Arkansas, and we of Massachusetts, in the determination that we shall not again permit our Nation to become involved in alien wars, that the boys of the South and the boys of the North shall not again march away together to sail overseas, to fight in foreign conflicts . . .

"Today," asserted the Republican Congressional leader, "the Republican Party actually is closest to the ideals of Jefferson. The Republican Party is fighting to preserve States' rights against the encroachments of a great and arrogant political bureaucracy at Washington. It has sent tentacles creeping into every nook and corner of this land, like some great octupus, preparing to crush every vestige of liberty and privilege out of the people and to suck dry the substance of our citizens."

Mr. Martin asserted he did not believe either the people of the South or the people of the North want to be educated, entertained or supported by a political bureaucracy and declared Southern Republicans "are making a mighty contribution not only to the cause of genuine Americanism, but to the welfare of the South as well."

"The question confronting us is not so much whether the Democrats or the Republicans will win, but whether America shall be kept American."

Martin then declared with emphasis that the South "is demanding and is entitled to have economic equality with the North. The people of the South want, and they are entitled to have, the comforts and luxuries which make life attractive in the North."

Predicting a future of great prosperity for the South the Congressman stated it is standing on the threshold of a new era coming of farm chemurgy that will completely overshadow the present cotton industry and will bring revenue to "free the South from the shackles of economic want and insecurity and open the doors of plenty and prosperity."

"The South is not merely a one-crop country," he went on. "Cotton is no longer King."

Drawing near to the conclusion of his speech Representative Martin said:

"Some insist the South has fared well from the standpoint of government relief, both general and agricultural, but I am sure I speak your sentiments, as well as mine, when I say the South does not want to be permanently on government relief."

$1,500 House to Be Feature Of Los Angeles Home Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Development of a $1,500 two-bedroom house to stimulate low-cost housing in Southern California will feature the Third Annual Home Show in the Pan-Pacific Auditorium May 25 to June 5, under the joint auspices of the Building Contractors Association of California and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Construction Industries Department.

Sponsors of the show have invited low-cost housing experts from all over the country to a conference of contractors and Federal Housing Administration officials for a preview showing of the model house, which is being built, along with a $5,000 model, inside the auditorium building.

"If we can build a $1,500 house that will catch the public fancy, we'll launch the greatest building era in recent years," declared George C. Pickering, President of the contractors' organization. "For the last four or five years we have recognized the need for a moderately priced house that offers all the conveniences of larger dwellings, but that is in the reach of many thousands of families in the low-income brackets. Low-cost housing will keynote this year's home show."

The result of several years of architectural study, the house embodies novel departures from conventional small homes, including a dome roof and conveniences not usually provided in this price level.

The $1,500 exhibit home is in no sense prefabricated, and contractors say it offers a convincing reply to those who are saying that prefabricated houses soon will dominate the low-cost field.

To be made available with either a stucco or shingle exterior, the house will demonstrate what careful planning can provide in a total area of 624 square feet, including living room, dinette, kitchen, two bedrooms, and bath. Plans and specifications for the dwelling are being made available through nearly 2,000 members of the Association.

A new feature at this year's show will be the antique furniture exhibition, to be presented by approximately 40 Southern California dealers.

Climaxing the two-weeks affair, the Building Contractors Association will hold its State convention at Los Angeles June 4 and 5, to be attended by nearly 2,000 contractors and building trades experts.

F. D. McDonald, Jr., and Grover McDonald are Managing Directors of the Home Show. Working with them are George C. Pickering, President of the State Association; Ben N. Schiewe, President of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Association, and Earl S. Anderson, Manager of the Construction Industries Department, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles has declared the week of May 26 as Home Show Week.

Vanderlip Property at Palos Verdes May Become Park for Los Angelans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Rivaling in landscape possibilities Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens in London, Lincoln Park in Chicago or the Golden Gate and Presidio Parks in San Francisco, approximately 1,800 acres on picturesque Palos Verdes peninsula, with 2,000 feet of precious beach frontage, may soon become Los Angeles County's newest public park.

The land has been offered by the Frank Vanderlip Estate in payment of approximately $125,000 in delinquent taxes, which date back over a four-year period. Acquisition of the property is the objective of a newly organized Los Angeles County Parks Committee, headed by Isidore B. Dockweiler, an attorney and member of the California State Parks Commission.

Lying just outside the city limits of Los Angeles, the proposed park is a few minutes' drive from San Pedro Harbor, and approximately 20 miles from residential districts of Los Angeles. It comprises rustic canyons, table lands and rolling hills which rise from rock-bound lagoons and inlets to an elevation of 1,500 feet.

Because of its natural scenic beauty and adaptability for park purposes, the Committee is campaigning for the acquisition of the land on the grounds that the County can, with relatively small expense, make this a park and beauty spot comparable with many world-famous recreation areas.

First civic effort in behalf of the project was launched recently at a meeting of approximately 150 civic leaders, State, County and municipal officials, recreation experts and representatives of Chambers of Commerce, at which the Los Angeles County Parks Committee was organized.

The 1,800-acre parcel would be a substantial addition to the 5,700 acres of park and recreational areas now owned by the County or under lease from the Government, including 2,700 acres in Big Pines Park in the San Gabriel-San Bernardino mountains, 1,800 acres under lease at Crystal Lake in the San Gabriel Canyon and approximately 1,200 acres of smaller parks scattered throughout the County.

Among civic leaders who have been asked to serve on the Parks Committee headed by Mr. Dockweiler are: John G. Mott, Frank P. Doherty, Neil Petree, D. W. Pontius, Frank R. Seaver and Marco R. Newmark of Los Angeles; L. Ernest Mogge of Long Beach; C. L. Perkins of San Pedro; Charles Toll of Glendale and Ralph Dalton of Azusa.

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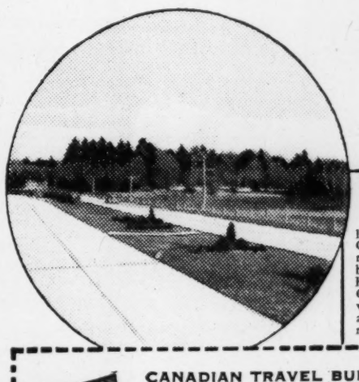

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French Cabinet Rebuilt On Solid National Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 11 — Germany's great attack completed what the fighting in Norway began, namely, consolidation of the Reynaud Cabinet on a basis of broad national union.

The Premier, with characteristic flexibility, availed himself of the opportunity of the new crisis to meet two objections which his critics had raised most frequently against the original composition of his Cabinet, namely, that it was too bulky and that it gave inadequate representation to the Conservative parties.

His original Cabinet consisted of 35 ministers and undersecretaries or assistant ministers. Nine of these undersecretaries have now been eliminated. Simultaneously M. Reynaud has brought into the Cabinet two representatives of French extreme conservatism, Louis Marin and Jean Ybarnegaray. Mr. Marin is a former minister and a veteran parliamentarian and president of the republican federation which sits far to the right in the chamber.

Expansion to Right

M. Ybarnegaray is a close associate of Col. de la Roque, founder of the conservative organization Croix de Feu, which was later transformed into the French Social Party.

Leftist critics have attributed Fascist tendencies to this organization, but its leaders generally may rather be characterized as strong Nationalist Conservatives, whose ideas made a special appeal to French youth.

While the British Cabinet broadens itself toward the left, therefore, the French Cabinet expands toward the right, each with the same purpose of insuring full national unity in face of the two nations' supreme struggle.

Thus M. Reynaud is more solidly established than ever in an office which began March 28 with a majority of a few scant votes and was converted on April 19 to an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Three Circumstances

The change was due to three circumstances:

Firstly, the personality of the Premier; secondly, the volatile political atmosphere in the Chamber of Deputies; thirdly the advance of the war into a new and more critical phase.

Since his accession to power, M. Reynaud has fairly radiated energy which contrasted favorably with the tiredness which marked the last weeks of the Daladier Administration. Contacts with British statesmen became closer and more frequent. Acceleration of the pace of the war found expression in a tightening of the blockade.

The new Premier, whose brilliance of expression always won him admirers among the intellectuals, endeavored to adopt a more homely and popular touch in some of his messages to the Nation.

Change in Voting

A swift change of voting is easier in the French Chamber than in the British Parliament or the American Congress, because of the multiplicity of parties and the loose party discipline, except among the Socialists.

When M. Reynaud came into office nerves were frayed as the result of several long exhausing night sessions and the failure of the Finnish resistance.

M. Reynaud's inclusion of three Socialist ministers and three Socialist undersecretaries aroused the old flame of Conservative antagonism to anything even faintly suggestive of the Popular Front which ruled France from 1936 until 1938.

So the Chamber tended to divide along old-fashioned lines, Right against Left, with the result that M. Reynaud's majority was precariously small.

There was a vast change in public sentiment after the German invasion of Norway had inaugurated a new phase of the war. M. Reynaud obtained his impressive votes of confidence in a more favorable psychological atmosphere when French and British soldiers and sailors were fighting the Germans on sea and land in Norway.

Public opinion certainly would have condemned any lukewarm half-hearted votes of confidence under such conditions and M. Reynaud's chief political opponents such as former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, former Foreign and Justice Minister George Bonnet and others tended to subside.

Since the news from Norway became less favorable, M. Reynaud was protected because the Chamber and Senate were prorogued for the spring recess, which ends for the Chamber on May 16, and for the Senate on May 21.

It is quite probable that when Parliament reassembles present events will have brought about an entirely new situation.

National Crisis

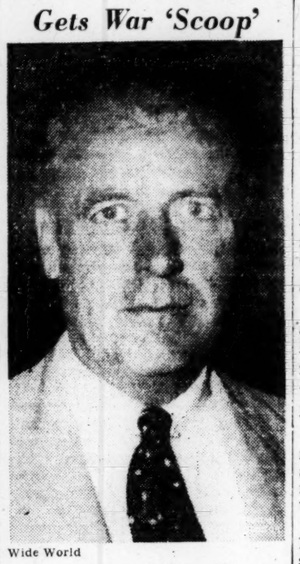
It may well operate to M. Reynaud's benefit by creating the feeling that the French people must stand together at the moment of national crisis. At the same time it would be a mistake to assume that M. Reynaud's tenure of power necessarily will be for the duration of the war. French premiers during the World War changed several times before M. Clemenceau proved the chief civilian "organizer of victory"—to borrow the title which French history has bestowed upon the famous War Minister Lazare Carnot.

Cleavages within the Chamber, based on former sharp differences about internal social and economic policy, still persist.

One of the weaknesses of the Cabinet is that it represents predominantly the viewpoint of the towns, with the result that the agrarian interests sometimes feel neglected. It is quite possible that before the war is over France will feel the need of a different organization of the Administration.

There is wide and growing sentiment that the war calls for experts and capable organizers in the highest executive offices, and these are not always found among political leaders.

Gets War 'Scoop'



Wide World

John Cudahy

United States Minister to Belgium, who told President Roosevelt and the State Department over the telephone of the invasion of Luxemburg, four hours before all other news sources had reported.

French Army Moves Quickly Into Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 11—The first French units entered Belgium swiftly after the first news that the Germans had crossed the Belgian frontier on pontoon bridges.

The German invasion of Belgium had long been regarded as a likely contingency and there was no slowness such as characterized the reaction to the invasion of Norway.

There will doubtless be a dramatic race between the Germans and the French to see which can reach the first defense line along the Albert Canal first.

Germany apparently overran Luxemburg without resistance, since this little State possessed no serious armed forces.

German air attacks were centered upon French airdromes and railway stations, and some towns in the army zone, notably Nancy and Metz.

All Belgians liable to military service residing in France were ordered to join the armed forces of their country by their embassy here.

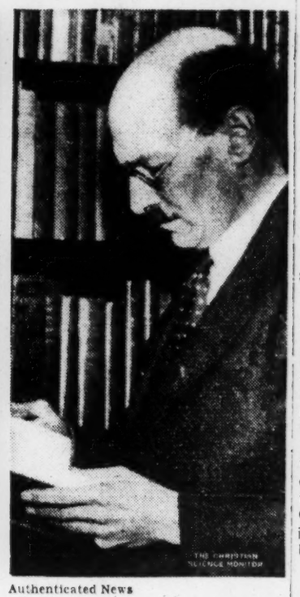
It is the general belief in informed military circles that the Maginot Line is too strong to be broken by direct attack without an overwhelming superiority of men and material such as Germany doesn't possess. The present advance indicates a move to outflank the Maginot Line through Belgium and Luxemburg. Whether a double encirclement plan will be attempted by means of violation of Swiss neutrality and invasion of France through the so-called Belfort Gap between the Vosges and Jura Mountains remains to be seen. Such a move would be most likely if Italy entered the war on the German side.

Paris looked more grave than at any time since the first days of the war as the fateful news reached the people. But there was no sign of panic. One found among soldiers and civilians a certain grim realization that the enemy had come out from cover at last and that the nation must see it through.

Spokesmen for British Labor

Wide World

Arthur Greenwood



Authenticated News

Clement R. Attlee

They voiced the Labor Party's opposition to entering any coalition Government under Prime Minister Chamberlain, and it was this expression of policy that led Mr. Chamberlain to resign and placed Winston Churchill in Prime Ministership, a post hitherto denied him.

Is Germany Blockade Proof? Food Figures Dispute Claim

By Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany recently declared authoritatively that thanks to Adolf Hitler's efforts, the Reich is almost self-supporting in foodstuffs. "This time the British blockade won't starve us out," Field Marshal Hermann Göring has repeatedly asserted. The country, it appeared, was growing everything it needed to feed its people. Only a small portion of the foodstuffs had to be imported.

A few weeks ago the Deutsche Volkswirt, official economic organ, published figures in support of this contention. They indicated that Germany proper produced 83 per cent of the food it needed, Austria was self-supporting up to 75 per cent, Sudetenland to 80 per cent, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia fully 100 per cent and Poland has even 105 per cent of its needs. Thus, by directing the stream of food from the better supplied parts to the poorer districts, it was said, one could cover the deficit almost completely.

The fallacy is that the 5 per cent surplus of Poland cannot fill 5 per cent of the gap of the Old Reich. For Poland has only one third of the population of Germany proper. In order to get a clear picture one must measure in terms of the numbers of people the different countries are able to feed.

Another Viewpoint

The German Institute for Business Research recently gave the latest population figures. They are: Germany proper, 69,486,000; Austria, 6,695,000; Sudetenland, 3,396,000; Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, 7,045,000, and Poland (the German occupied part), 22,000,000.

Since the Deutsche Kolkswirt has supplied figures on the extent to which these parts of the country are self-supporting in foodstuff, it is possible to determine with reasonable accuracy Germany's foodstuff situation.

Country	Percentage of Self-sufficiency in foodstuffs	Deficit or surplus in number of people
Germany proper	83	—11,812,620
Austria	75	—1,673,750
Sudetenland	80	—679,200
Bohemia, Moravia	1.00	0
Poland	1.05	+1,100,000
Greater Germany's deficit		—13,065,570

In spite of the strict regulations and the small rations of food allotted to each inhabitant of the country, therefore, Germany has to import 100 per cent of the food for 13,065,570 of its people.

Aside from the question of how to pay for these vital imports because of the shortage of gold and foreign exchange and the loss of at least 55 per cent of former exports on account of the British blockade, Germany has to find markets which can supply food for over 13,000,000 people.

More than one third of Germany's normal grain and meat imports, from Argentina, have been cut off by the blockade. Denmark, its main butter and cheese supply, has to import fodder with Britain's permission, but the British do not allow Denmark to increase its exports to Germany. So the Reich has to turn to the southeast almost exclusively, because there the blockade cannot interfere as long as the Danube and the railroads are able to take care of the necessary transport.

Balkan "Lebensraum"

The Balkans, therefore, are considered to be Germany's "Lebensraum," a territory vital for the life of the nation. All the countries in Southeastern Europe have remarkable surpluses of food which are supposed to be directed to the Third Reich's kitchen.

By economic and diplomatic pressure, Germany has established trade relations which assure it of a large part of the exports of the Balkans. But the little countries are neither willing nor able to rely exclusively on the Reich, because they have to trade with other nations, too, for goods which Germany cannot sell.

Even if Germany invaded the Balkans and occupied Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Hungary—an unlikely eventuality—it could not confiscate the whole agricultural surplus. To let the nations live—if only to produce food for Germany—some of their surplus has to be exchanged for commodities such as rubber, iron, copper, and oil, which Germany has to buy herself.

Supposing that Germany did manage to use all the agricultural surplus of the Balkans for itself, would that be enough? According to the German Institute of Business Research, Yugoslavia produces 106 per cent, Bulgaria 109 per cent, Rumania 110 per cent, and Hungary 121 per cent of their own needs, while Greece has no food to spare. But the percentage put in relation to the figures of population of the Balkan countries shows this picture:

Number of persons the country is able to feed in addition to its own population:	
Yugoslavia	840,000
Bulgaria	540,000
Hungary	1,785,000
Rumania	1,800,000
Number of persons the Balkans could feed	4,965,000

8,000,000 Still to Feed

That means that with the most faborable figures the German authorities themeselves provide for propaganda purposes, Germany might get from the Balkans food for less than 5,000,000 persons instead of more than 13,000,000.

Where Germany might buy food for the additional 8,000,000 is hard to say. Not in Russia, which has its own difficulties in making both ends meet. The Reich must presumably draw on its reserves, which are not unlimited. It might further cut down the allowances of its rationing system, which in the long run would endanger the health conditions of the people.

Before the outbreak of the present war a survey of the German Government showed undernourishment of about 20 per cent of the Nation. War rationing has by no means improved the situation. Only recently milk and fat provisions took a turn for the worse. To tighten the belt again would have bad psychological effects on the Nation as well as the outside world. It would not lead to a serious state of starvation, but it would impair the fighting and working capacity of the German people.

Germany, therefore, cannot sit back and wait. The food situation shows that Herr Hitler has to win a short war or he will lose a long war. But since German authorities call the country "blockade-proof in food," it is possible to imagine what war situation is with vital raw materials—iron, oil, mangan, rubber, and nickel—for which they admit a substantial shortage.

Germany, therefore, will apparently have to keep on the offensive in order to conclude the war as soon as possible.

Revamped Maginot Line Buttressed by Tank Traps

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE MAGINOT LINE, France, May 11—France has taken advantage of eight months of relative quiet on the Western Front to strengthen immensely the defensive capacity of its Maginot Line. Even before the war this line was the world's strongest artificial barrier against invasion.

It may be an exaggeration to say that France has built a Siegfried Line in addition to its Maginot Line, but French troops have certainly been working hard during the past months in supplementing the massive strength of the line.

Despite the severity of the winter I could recognize great changes in the line since my visit to the Front last December. Chinks through which an invading force might have filtered have been sealed up.

Ditches to Stop Tanks

Long and deep ditches calculated to check tanks have been dug in the territory behind the line. The front line has been little changed. The effects of the improvements are to give the French defense greater strength and flexibility.

I have just returned from a sector where special vigilance is in order because it covers a valley along which the Germans might advance. At one point the valley was covered by flanking fire from two forts equipped with light cannon and machine guns, while unlimited barbed wire and long rows of upright steel rails offered formidable obstacles to any advance of tanks.

One had to walk carefully in some places to avoid the mines which had been placed for invading tanks and one had to be an expert in broadjumping to get across the innumerable ditches which have been dug, some for obstructing tanks, others as communication trenches.

As the offensive in modern warfare relies increasingly on the air, the defense burrows deeper and deeper into the ground. One is impressed with the large number of underground shelters secured by thick walls of concrete which have been provided for men and materials.

Although air bombing has not begun, French military behavior is always based on the hypothesis that such bombing is a really imminent possibility.

An interesting sight was the unloading of a railway train which had brought up rations for 20,000 men, and the transfer of the supplies, big loaves of bread, joints of meat, sacks of beans and other vegetables, cans of preserves, to the trucks which would carry the supplies to their destination.

Camouflage for Artillery

The artillery is carefully camouflaged. I spent one morning visiting all the departments of a French artillery unit from the comparatively small quick-firing 75s to the huge long-range guns. The woods, which were thick in the sector, afforded excellent natural concealment for many cannons.

Where it is necessary for technical reasons to place the cannon in open country, ingenious forms of camouflage, such as netting and tree branches, conceal them from the observation of scouting airplanes.

An offensive against the Maginot Line, costly and difficult enough at the beginning of the war, would be doubly so today.

On the whole, a visit to the Maginot Line leaves one with the conviction that the proud slogan of Verdun, "They shall not pass," is today backed up by every resource of military science and engineering.

British King Pledges Full Aid To New Nazi-Invaded Nations

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—King George VI today messaged to the ruling heads of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, his sympathy over "the brutal and wholly unwarranted German invasion."

The King's message to Leopold III, King of the Belgians, said, "German forces are invading your country in flagrant violation of international law and of specific assurances given by the German Government.

"This outrage is committed in spite of the strict neutrality observed by Belgium since the outbreak of the war.

"I wish to express to Your Majesty how deep is my disgust at this crime and how profound my admiration for the gallant resistance now being made by the Belgian people under Your Majesty's leadership.

"For the second time within a quarter of a century Germany has made an unprovoked attack upon your country and once more, in accordance with obligations assumed by my Government and the French Government, the Allied forces are hastening to the support of your people.

"I have complete faith that together our arms will again prevail and that Belgium will maintain her freedom and independence.

"In this critical hour, I wish to convey to Your Majesty and to your people an expression of sympathy and admiration for your country which is felt by my peoples throughout the world.

"George R. I."

The messages to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, were phrased similarly.

Reasons for Resignation Radiocast by Chamberlain

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—The text of Neville Chamberlain's international broadcast last night, a short time after his resignation as Prime Minister, follows:

Without warning or excuse, Hitler has added another to the horrible crimes which already disgrace his name, by a sudden attack on Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

In all history no other man has been responsible for such a hideous total of human suffering and misery as he. He has chosen a moment when perhaps it seemed to him that this country was entangled in the throes of a political crisis and that he had found it divided against itself. If he has counted on our internal division to help him, he has miscalculated the mind of this people.

I am not going to make any comment upon the debate in the House of Commons which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, but when it was over, I had no doubt in my mind that some new and drastic action must be taken if confidence was to be restored to the House of Commons and the war carried on with a vigor and energy which are essential to victory.

What was that action to be? It was clear that at this critical moment in the war what was needed was the formation of a Government which would include members of the Labor and Liberal oppositions and thus present a united front to the enemy.

What had to be ascertained was the conditions which would be necessary to enable such a united Government to be formed, and to this question I devoted myself, with the assistance of some of my colleagues, yesterday afternoon.

Duty Was Plain

By the afternoon of today it was apparent that the essential unity could be secured under another Prime Minister, though not under myself. In those circumstances, my duty was plain. I sought an audience with the King this evening and tendered him my resignation, which His Majesty has been pleased to accept.

His Majesty has now entrusted to my friend and colleague, Mr. Winston Churchill, the task of forming a new administration on a national basis, and in this task I have no doubt he will be successful.

For that purpose, my other colleagues in the government had intimated to him that they will place their resignations in Mr. Churchill's hands, but they will, of course, retain their present offices pending the appointment of the new government.

I should perhaps say, too, that Mr. Churchill has expressed to me his strong desire that I should be a member of the war cabinet, and I have told him that I will gladly give him any assistance that I can in that capacity.

Heavy Responsibility

Now, as this is my last message to you from No. 10 Downing Street, there are one or two things I should like to say to you.

During the period—it is almost exactly three years—that I have been Prime Minister, I have borne a heavy load of anxiety and responsibility. As long as I believed there was any chance of preserving peace honorably, I strove to take it. When the last hope vanished and war could no longer be avoided, I strove equally hard to wage it with all my might.

Perhaps you will remember that in my broadcast of Sept. 3, last year, I told you that we should be fighting against evil things.

My words have proved to be insufficient to describe the vileness of those who have not staked everything on the great battle just beginning.

Perhaps it may at least be some relief to know that this battle, though it may last for days or even weeks, has ended the period of waiting and uncertainty, for the hour has come when we are to be put to the test, as the innocent people of Holland and Belgium and France are being tested already.

You and I must rally behind our new leader and with our united strength and with unshakeable courage fight and work until this wild beast that has sprung out of his lair upon us be finally disarmed and overthrown.

Total Immigrants To Canada Less

OTTAWA (CP) — Immigration to Canada showed a falling off in the fiscal year ended March 31, last, it is disclosed in figures released by the Immigration Department. Immigrants entering Canada numbered 16,205, compared with 17,128 in the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 5.4 per cent.

Immigrants from the British Isles increased 5.7 per cent to 3,566 from 3,373 and from the United States 1.5 per cent to 5,748 from 5,663.

An increase of 29.4 per cent was shown in immigration from northern European races, the total rising to 1,767 from 1,366. Immigrants of German origin showed the largest increase in this group, numbering 1,021, compared with 586.

Immigrants of other racial origin totalled 5,124, a decrease of 28.8 per cent, compared with 6,726 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.

Ottawa Cabinet Revised by King

OTTAWA, May 11 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King last night rearranged his Cabinet by promoting two members of the Privy Council and appointing a third to the Senate. A new speaker of the Senate and a new Government Whip also were named.

J. A. MacKinnon, former Minister Without Portfolio, was made Minister of Trade and Commerce.

W. D. Euler, who resigned as Minister of Trade and Commerce, was appointed to the Ontario Senate vacancy caused by the recent passing of George Lynch-Staunton of Hamilton.

The Prime Minister also announced that George Parent of Quebec would be appointed Speaker of the Senate, succeeding W. E. Foster, and that W. H. Taylor, Liberal Member for Norfolk, Ont., would be Chief Party Whip in the new Parliament.

Army Plans to Censor Blackout in Hawaii

HONOLULU, May 11 (AP)—A projected national broadcast of the blackout of Hawaii next Thursday during Army maneuvers will be censored to prevent alarming listeners, Army officers promised.

The Hawaii Tourist Bureau had expressed fear the broadcast might lead to mass hysteria, similar to that which greeted Orson Welles' "Martian Invasion."

The scene would be perfect, with the spread of war in Europe and fear that it might involve Japan and the United States in the Netherlands East Indies. The entire American fleet is concentrated in Hawaiian waters.

Nazis Intensify Air Attacks; Open Areas Reported Bombed

By the Associated Press

Germany intensified its air warfare with bombing attacks reported on open towns, cities in France, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, and even still neutral Switzerland.

Many of the attacks followed a German statement that the Nazi air force would retaliate "fivefold" for an alleged attack by three "enemy" warplanes on the "open city" of Freiburg in Southwestern Germany yesterday, from which 24 civilian fatalities were said to have resulted.

In London the Air Ministry today described as "quite untrue" and "a further example of German mendacity" the German charge that Freiburg had been bombed.

The brunt of the German air attacks were felt in France, where more than 100 civilians, including women and children, were fatalities or wounded. These casualties were reported from at least nine French towns, with unrevealed losses in nine other towns and a number of small villages.

German planes flew over the city of Amsterdam for 25 minutes early today, but no bombs were dropped as earlier reported. Many small towns in South Holland were bombed, however, and a number of houses were destroyed. Several civilians were killed or wounded in the village of Etta, near Breda. British reports also told of German air attacks on the Belgian towns of Alost, Renaix, Louvain, and Verviers.

Brussels was bombed twice today, although Germany declared through its official press that it would respect the open undefended city of Brussels as long as no troop movements were observed there. The Belgian Government had earlier declared Brussels to be an open city, and that all measures would be taken to avoid sending troops through the Capital.

In Switzerland 27 German bombs were reported to have fallen, one of which destroyed the railway track at Delamont, just missing a passing train.

Earlier yesterday it was reported that several incendiary bombs of "enemy origin" had fallen in a country district of Kent, England.

Insurance Collections High in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Insurance collections in South Carolina aggregated $1,000,366.20 for the present fiscal year, with two months yet to go, according to an announcement made by Sam B. King, State Insurance Commissioner, who initiated the prediction that this sum would be reached during the present fiscal year.

Last year's collections for the entire 12 months amounted to $928,880.

Approximately 10 different phases of taxation are collected through this office, all applying to some division of insurance.

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Invasion of Low Countries Long Part of Nazi Scheme

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—German invasion of the Low Countries came as no surprise to most Germans despite the fact that they have long since ceased to be informed beforehand of Reichsführer Hitler's next movements.

For the people of the Reich have believed all along that a fell swoop upon the Lowland neutrals would be made whenever circumstances were considered favorable.

If there is any surprise in Germany it will be that Britain has so quickly recast its domestic alignment, ending the political disruption which was plainly one of the reasons for the German choice of this particular moment.

The Low Countries have long seemed legitimate prizes to many Germans, not simply to Nazi leaders. For even those who would not go so far as to support annexation would yet support the Hitler thesis—contained in his message to German troops on the Western Front—that "it has been the aim of Britain and France for 300 years to prevent a consolidation in Europe and especially to weaken Germany."

Hence in the German opinion the only alternative to annexation of these small countries would be their being brought absolutely under German domination.

Long-Desired Opportunity

Circumstances have given the Nazis a long-desired opportunity to strike a most decisive blow at Britain, which they see as the biggest and only effective obstacle to Third Reich hegemony in Europe and maybe even beyond this continent.

In addition, the German belief that small countries had lost their justification for separate existence and particularly their rights to be colonial powers makes it natural that The Netherlands and Belgium should be included within the German sphere of action whenever convenient, especially as such "protection" was allegedly all to their good.

But momentarily the greatest German concern is to obtain control of the Low Countries as a spearhead against Britain.

Hitler would like to succeed today where Napoleon failed one hundred and forty years ago. But whereas the great French soldier aimed at doing that through his fleet, Hitler would do it through air attacks.

"Pistol" Is Pointed

Hence Pitt's remark that the enemy who held the Low Countries ports "pointed a pistol at the heart of England," must be brought up to date to read air fields, not ports.

Such action has long been planned, in fact, it is the strategy of the so-called "von Epp Plan" with which the German General Staff have toyed for some time past. It has the dual object of a Blitzkrieg through these countries, which it is anticipated German strategists calculated would lead to the outflanking of the Maginot Line, and establishment of air and submarine bases on channel ports from which to launch attacks on Britain.

The general enthusiasm which greeted the remark in the German Reichstag some months ago that Britain is no longer an island, indicates the faith reposed in this plan by more than the inner circle of German military experts long before today.

Germany undoubtedly hopes to achieve much by the element of surprise, particularly through landings of troops and bombings behind frontier lines, but both Belgium and the Netherlands have made vast preparations during the past few months. Belgium of today is certainly far better prepared than that of 1914 as far as military defenses are concerned.

Fortress Is Pivot

The pivot of these defenses is the large and modernized fortress of Liege with its antiaircraft and antitank defenses. Belgium's main defenses will be along Albert Canal. Where that canal meets the River Meuse is the modern fort of "Eben Email," cut into a solid cliff face and marking the spot where the Germans crossed in 1914. Should the Germans strike from the east, Belgium has another fortified line which radiates south of Liege and yet another in the Ardennes, vast salient backed by the River Meuse.

Both in Belgium and the Netherlands there has been keen alertness to eventualities for some time past. The Netherlands it is clear will adopt their centuries-old plan of flooding the countryside, and its Army is today in better condition than it has ever been before.

Air-raid precautions have also been greatly improved in both countries in the past few months.

But in the first rounds of this struggle it is essential to see to what extent "Quislings" in the Lowlands have been able to obtain control of key positions and essential activities and are in position to work effectively for the invaders behind the lines as was done in Norway.

Strong Measures Taken

Some weeks ago many foreign observers painted a black picture particularly of the Netherlands from this viewpoint, but strong measures, taken against such suspects since treason opened the gates to the Nazis, are expected to prove effective. The result of this test of public reaction in the Low Countries will mark the first stage and an important one in the struggle against the invader.

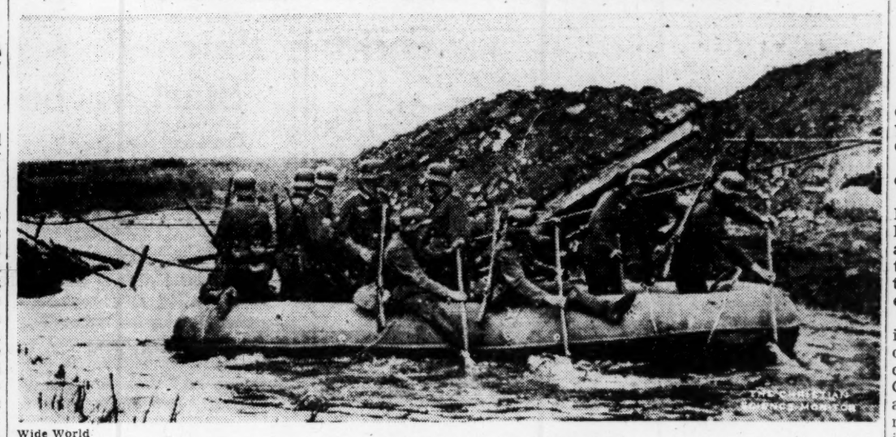
The country between Germany and the Low Countries is almost the same across whatever frontier one may travel. Low lying, with small copses scattered everywhere and mainly agricultural except for the industrial region around Liege and Aachen. When traveling by air from Brussels or Amsterdam to Berlin, the German frontier is so quickly reached and so imperceptible is the change that it often has to be pointed out. In parts not even a tower acts as a boundary.

Methods Long Planned

Germany's methods of attack by airplane and parachute which applied in Norway were long ago decided upon by military authorities. Long before the outbreak of this war the military review "Deutsches Wehr" described it in detail: "Advance detachments of stormtroops and engineers lightly armed are landed by parachute. They draw a cordon around the chosen place of attack; they block all roads and railways leading to it. Reinforcements are dropped in the same way carrying heavier arms. The third 'wave' brings a greater number of troops with light tanks and flame throwers in large transport planes. Once a foothold is gained the success of the invasion depends on the skill and offensive surge.' Then follow these significant words, 'The attacker would of course time the enterprise to coincide with other operations, especially mass air raids."

Reports from the Low Countries indicate that such tactics are now being followed there.

Germans Deride Water Defense



Wide World

Boats Used by Flying Nazi Invaders

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—The novel but historic Netherlands defense strategy of flooded lowlands was derided today by the German shortwave radio, which said the waters had forced the Netherlanders to retreat, while the Germans, reportedly forearmed with 185,000 rubber boats, overcame the obstacle. The operation of inflated rubber boats was tried out by the Germans in Poland.

Sweden Must Tighten Belt To Cope With War Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—A national program to increase production coupled with a lowered standard of living all around is the prospect which faces Sweden as the effects of war in Europe begin to make themselves felt with increasing pressure.

Up to September last year, Sweden was one of the richest and, as far as material well-being is concerned, happiest countries in the world. Its budget was balanced, taxes were moderate (at least by word standards), industry, trade and shipping flourished and, in spite of vague apprehensions about the future, the country had a century and a quarter of unbroken peace to look back upon.

Less than seven months of war—two wars surging up against Sweden's borders from different sides—have completely reversed the picture, more radically perhaps than for any other neutral country in Europe.

Exchange Control First

The first palpable indication that the going was becoming exceptionally hard was given in the last days of February with the institution of a foreign exchange control. With dramatic and significant suddenness the bill providing such control was rushed through parliament on a Sunday and immediately put into effect.

It is true that for some months the Swedish banks, acting upon directions from the State-controlled Riksbank, had practised a sort of unofficial exchange control, but nevertheless the sudden announcement and exceptionally speedy passage through Parliament of the Exchange Control Act hit the public as a surprise and was understood as a grave warning.

Several causes contributed to make exchange control imperative. Most of them derived from the Russian assault on Finland rather than from the war between Germany and the Allies.

In the first place there was the strain of armaments. Sweden has been steadily rearming for the past few years—since June, 1936—but nothing like the present expenditure for defense preparations has ever been seen, or even visualized, in Sweden.

Budget Inadequate

When the Riksdag was opened on Jan. 11, the Minister of Finance, Ernst Wigforss, proposed a budget, for the financial year 1940-41, where the total of ordinary and extraordinary appropriations for defense amounted to 936,000,000 kronor (about $180,800,000). However, it soon appeared that even this fantastic sum would not nearly cover the real defense expenditure during the coming year.

Indeed, in an article in the Copenhagen Politiken, Prof. Bertil Ohlin, prominent Swedish economist, figured the present expenditure for defense at considerably more than 100,000,000 kronor a month and expected it soon to attain a monthly average of 150,000,000, or about as much as was spent on defense in the whole year of 1936-37.

For the first time in many years, the Swedish budget shows an estimated deficit of 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 kronor which will have to be raised by loan. Professor Ohlin estimates that still more—some 700-800,000,000 kronor a year—will have to be raised mostly of course on the home market.

A considerable drain on Sweden's finances was caused by the various forms of assistance to Finland. The total of contributions to the Finnish war chest from Swedish industry (62,000,000 kr.), the "National Collection" (25,000,000 kr.), the Red Cross and other bodies, is estimated to exceed 100,000,000 kronor.

Hand-in-hand with these heavy expenses goes a noticeable decline of trade.

Sweden has traditionally had an adverse trade balance which used to be more than covered by the earnings of the merchant fleet, tourism, capital investments and so forth.

But now the position is quite different from what it has been during the past years. While exports are falling off imports have soared, and are steadily soaring, chiefly as a result of forced purchases abroad of essential commodities, from which Sweden fears it might be shut off some day by a blockade. Finally, one must take into account that the prices of import goods have gone up faster—on the average by some 35 per cent—while the price of Sweden's export staples has only advanced by some 10 per cent, since the war.

Flight of Capital

The Soviet invasion of Finland caused a large-scale flight of capital from the country, while at the same time many foreign individuals, banks or States hastened to liquidate their holdings of Swedish kronor. As a result, the Riksbank has already lost about one-third of its pre-war gold hoard. Holdings of foreign exchange, during the same period, fell from 549,100,000 to 405,900,000 kronor. At the same time the note circulation expanded from 1,126,300,000 to 1,351,400,000 kr.; for the whole year of 1939, the swelling of the note circulation was about 34 per cent—an all-time high in Swedish history.

However, in spite of these drastic restrictions and the threat of war that hovers over their country, many Swedes do not seem to have realized the seriousness of the situation and most important, the need for far-reaching economies. This point has now been brought home, with particular emphasis, in grave warning from the Riksbank which the press has published.

In one statement, the Bank urges a check on imports, of luxuries especially, a downward adjustment of salaries, and a state program for stepping up production and the lowering of consumption. Sweden has long been living high on its natural riches combined with able salesmanship. The hour now has come for it to tighten the belt.

Virginian Railroad's Early Days Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One February day in 1836 the first Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad train chugged out of what is now Broad Street. It attained the "amazing" speed of 10 miles an hour along the 20-mile route to South Anna, the farthest terminus north.

These and other facts in the beginnings of the road are sketched in a 100-page brochure written by John D. Mordecai, Traffic Manager of the company, and just released.

Belgian Calls of 1914 and 1940 Bring Same Throb to English

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—Under the quiet external appearance of "business as usual," all hearts in Britain throb with the same deep note of indignation at the German invasion of the Low Countries that stirred the people into a contrastingly violent display of their feelings when Belgium was invaded in 1914.

Somehow or other the present war, with its gradual intensification, has allowed a large proportion of the public here to retain a certain objectivity about the operations in various European fields since Sept. 3.

But now that mood is clearly changing. People are calmly and seriously discussing the implications of the Nazis' onslaught upon the Low Countries, figuring out its probable effect on the home front here where Air Raids Precautions and other elaborate precautionary services of all kinds are standing to alert, and where millions of young men still in civilian occupations await their turn to join the colors.

Seemed Like Adventure in 1914

It was not the least bit like that in 1914. For then people knew little or nothing of the drab tragedy of modern war, and to many young men, as the drums rolled and bugles blared and Union Jacks waved, the opportunity to go to the rescue of gallant little Belgium seemed a picturesque and chivalrous adventure.

Some decided to enlist instead of going off to swing canes and tilt straw hats on seaside promenades during the cherished summer holiday, and as they gladly left office stools they said to friends they left behind, "See you soon—It'll all be over in a few months."

Today, however, the young men of Britain have no such illusions. Now that the suspense of waiting for a major offensive to start on the Western Front is over many of them feel something akin to relief that at last, after a long period of tense waiting, they are to set about a thoroughly unpleasant task that must be accomplished before humanity can breathe freely again.

Contrast in Conditions

In 1914, of course, Britain had no compulsory Army service. There was just a small standing army of Regulars which formed the main Expeditionary Force—"the Old Contemptibles"—and there were the Territorials or amateur soldiers, most of whom were enjoying their summer vacation in camp when war broke out. For many of the latter their 1914 leave from work lasted four years, because from camp they went straight to the front lines in Flanders.

In 1914, compared with modern times, news traveled slowly, and in some rural communities people went on quietly working in the sunbaked fields unaware of the tragedy that was to rock the whole world and raise gray stone crosses on their village green four years later.

Today the country knew of Germany's fresh onslaughts as soon as the town. For into the homes everywhere at 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning radio bulletins brought tidings that Belgium had been attacked and was standing fast, that Holland had been invaded and bombed and had opened sluices, and that helpless Luxemburg had been overrun.

Londoners who had listened in before coming to town to work told others who hadn't done so, and news passed from mouth to mouth before the first edition of the evening papers came on the streets, to be sold out almost as soon as they reached vendors' hands.

Belgium "Remembered" Again

"Remember Belgium," was the slogan in the four years from 1914 to 1918, as the Allies slowly accomplished the mighty feat of stemming the German advance and wresting Belgium free from the Germans' grasp.

Now once again it would seem that Belgium is destined to be remembered for the gallant manner in which it is standing up to the Germans, as in those days of dire stress in 1914.

Then the aggressors' blow fell with all the added impact of complete surprise, and the forces rushed to meet it were not prepared in advance to the sort of undertaking that theirs proved to be.

Today the picture is very different, and when Herr Hitler declared "The hour has come," the preconceived plans developed by Britain and France for this emergency were immediately brought into operation.

"The Cockpit of Europe"

For Belgium, dubbed "The Cockpit of Europe," the war is an experience that has been oft repeated through the centuries. But Holland, neutral throughout the World War, has come to be so much a synonym for peace that today British people find it hard indeed to bring themselves to believe that bitter fighting is in progress among the gay tulip fields alongside the gently lapping canals they have so often visited and admired as tourists, and that bombers roar through air that lazily turns the sails of windmills.

The very thought of havoc in this traditional picture stiffens the resolution of one and all to see that Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg do not go the way of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, and Denmark.

Warmer Stew in This War

ALDERSHOT, England (CP)—The day of the old tin "Dixie" that often reached the front line with the stew well chilled and flavored by a blob or two or mud is gone so far as the Canadian and other British troops are concerned.

The Dominion's First Division is being equipped with ingenious petrol cookers and insulated food carriers that should insure hot meals even for men in the most forward positions. The cooker can be used in a front-line trench or dugout without smoke or flame-reflecting giving the show away, and the containers will keep food at warm temperature for six hours.

The cooker looks like a plumber's oversized blowtorch. It operates three hours on two gallons of gasoline and can cook 25 gallons of fluid food or prepare 50 pancakes or filet mignons—if any—at one time.

It blows a five-foot flame through many metal grills. The grills have built up sides so there is no reflection for enemy lookouts to spot. Large oblong metal containers or frying pans fit on top each grill. And once the food is prepared the containers are placed in cork-insulated and airtight carrying boxes that will keep the "grup" hot during delivery to the men.

The petrol cooker and its thermos containers are a great advance over the Dixies that caused such verbal explosions in the World War.

The food had to be cooked well back of the line because of the reflection and smoke thrown off by the coke and wood stoves then in use. The Dixie wasn't insulated and its top wasn't always anchored. If the soldiers toting it up the line had to dive into a shellhole for safety, more often than not the top flew off and the mud flew in.

The fact the torch-cooker burns gasoline is another advantage. In this mechanized war petrol dumps are numerous. Coke or wood wasn't always at hand in the last show, and many an honest fence and barn door have ended their days in an army stove.

Building Union Indicted In N. Y. Antitrust Probe

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted Local 46 of the Wood, Wire and metal Lathers International Union and several of its officers and business agents for violation of the antitrust laws. There were three indictments, embracing five counts—the result of a Federal investigation of the building industry in New York City.

The indictments said the defendants had concertedly boycotted certain building materials manufactured outside New York and obstructed the interstate transportation of the materils,

Belgian Friends in Italy Curb Axists

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 11—As the northern end of the Rome-Berlin Axis whirls into a Blitzkrieg, the southern end remains at rest.

A strategic moment came. Italy elected not to move.

This one fact—that Premier Mussolini demained on the sidelines as Reichsführer Hitler struck at the Lowlands—was today one of the major factors in the tense international situation in Southeastern Europe.

Comment of the controlled Italian press, so clearly a barometer of official Italian feeling, however, accepted with great enthusiasm the German version of the attack—and the German explanation of the reason for it. Similarly great prominence was given today to the reports of the resignation of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his replacement in Britain by Mr. Winston Churchill.

Harder Task for Duce

Yet there are clear divisions of opinion—and of enthusiasm in Italy. Il Duce's task of policy making has become increasingly difficult.

Diplomatic circles expressed belief that the Roman Catholic Church probably was exercising a strong restraining influence to offset extremists who might want to see Italy take its place in the war beside its German axis partner.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, strongly condemned the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries.

For the Vatican has long regarded Belgium as one of the most cherished of Roman Catholic countries, and King Leopold as one of the foremost Roman Catholic kings and a leader of religious diplomacy. Moreover the wife of Italy's Crown Prince and the future Italian Queen is the much-admired Princess of Piedmont, who is also King Leopold's sister.

Thus the emotions of the people and of the Roman Catholic Church are variously affected by the religious and political implications of the German invasion of Belgium.

War's Trend Awaited

Those who are opposed to any extension of the war find their sympathies warmly aroused by the plight of the Western neutrals Other more militaristic groups whose ardor is kindled by dynamic German action are correspondingly jubilant.

The outcome of the new phase of the war will have a heavy influence on the direction and intensity of Italian policy. In virtually all quarters here it is being said that this time, in contrast to the Norwegian episode, a test of strength between the Allies and Germany has come in earnest.

The Germans may have struck first, but the Allies this time have no lack of bases and air fields, and the opportunity of preparation. A decisive German victory therefore would greatly strengthen the hand of axis enthusiasts. Sooner or later it will provide another crisis as to the intentions of this country.

A brilliant Allied counteroffensive on the other hand would have, perhaps, a decisively sobering influence.

It is such conflicting developments which are reflected throughout Italy.

Shipping Curbs Protested

On one hand Premier Mussolini himself applauded today as the Italian Senate was told that the "disturbance" of Italy's shipping by Great Britain and France "must change."

The statement was made by Admiral Domenico Cavaganari, Undersecretary of the Navy, declaring that "only the possession of force can modify a situation which is just contrary to one's own interest." The reference was to the Allied blockade of Germany which has been tying up Italian imports of cotton, oil, and other raw materials.

On the other hand Italian sources said that an anti-British demonstration, which previously they had announced would be staged today, would not take place.

They gave no reasons for the apparent change in the plan which was said to have called for the assembly of Italian students this afternoon in the Piazza Venezia under the balcony of Premier Mussolini's residence.

British to Protest Italian Poster Attack

By the Associated Press

Rome, May 11

Reliable quarters reported today that Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, was preparing to protest to the Italian authorities against a reported assault on two members of his Embassy staff and the appearance of anti-British posters in Rome.

An embassy secretary and the assistant naval attaché were said to have been beaten by men who were plastering posters on mid-town walls.

Thousands of posters deriding England were tacked up during the night in Rome's principal squares by Italian Blackshirts.

Titles summed up their contents: "Look out for English aid"—"Serious threat to England" — "Always late" — "Nightmare of menace."

Pope Responds

VATICAN CITY, May 11 (AP)—Pope Pius XII replied today to an appeal for his support from King Leopold III of Belgium with a message of hope for restoration of Belgium's "full liberty and independence."

The Pope's message was made public a short time after he had received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, in a separate private audience.

Similar messages also were sent by the Pope to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemourg.

King Leopold in his message to the Pope said that Germany "brutally attacked Belgium without warning," and that his country "is defending itself with all strength."

Red and Fascist Papers Controlled

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—The Minister of Information today prohibited the dispatch abroad of the Communist Daily Worker and Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist publication, Action.

Both, the Ministry stated, "make a practice of publishing allegations which create in the minds of neutrals a misapprehension about British policy."

Virginia 'Out of Mud' By Autoists Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia motorists since 1913 have paid $278,149,000 in gasoline taxes and registration fees, "to pull this State out of the mud," E. A. Kyhn, Secretary of the Virginia Petroleum Industries Committee, says, adding that these millions of dollars have made the State rich in roads traversing every section.

"The good roads that have been provided by our motorists have materially aided the development of the State, and have advanced our standards of living far above those which prevailed during the horse and buggy days," said Mr. Kyhn.

Plea to Savoy King

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Reuters (British news agency) reported today the Dutch radio said Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands had sent a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, appealing to "the noble sentiments always shown by the House of Savoy and to his humanitarian feelings in the present conflict which has been thrust upon Holland."

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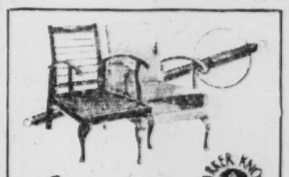
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Roosevelt Pan-American Text

Continued from Page 1

mination to increase American military, naval and aerial strength to a point where this Nation could remain unchallenged.

Leading this demand for a militarily mightier America was Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Army Appropriations, who declared that it would be better for the United States to spend now than later and that his colleagues in Congress should provide for a standing army of at least 400,000 men.

Speaking for his fellow Congressmen on the question of naval needs, Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, advocated a redoubled effort in the direction of America's current naval expansion program. Under Senator Walsh's guidance the Committee has already speeded along the $655,000,000 Vinson naval expansion authorization bill.

Nye Disagrees

Although the demand for increased armament was almost unanimous on Capitol Hill, there was some divergence of opinion on how it should be used, Senator Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota disagreeing with Senator Walsh on the advisability of increased naval construction and calling, instead, for far more airplanes.

At the same time, the Navy Department was at great pains to deny a growing rumor in Washington that the United States Fleet, the bulk of whose power is now in Hawaiian waters, had been ordered to the Philippine Islands to keep a watch on Japan, particularly in regard to The Netherlands East Indies.

Navy Decries Rumor

Such rumors were decried at the Navy Department as showing little knowledge of naval strategy and as exciting public opinion. The Navy Department's denial was reaffirmed at the State Department, where officials said they had every hope for the peaceful preservation of the status quo in regard to The Netherlands overseas possessions.

The sudden quickening of Congressional determination that the United States look to its defenses, building them up on land, sea and in the air, harmonized completely with the President's warning to the republics of the Western Hemisphere that the oceans no longer protected them from the swift arm of today's conqueror.

Text of Speech

The text of President Roosevelt's speech follows:

All of the men and women of this Pan-American Scientific Congress have come here tonight with heavy hearts. During the past few years we have seen event follow event, each and every one of them a shock to our hopes for the peaceful development of modern civilization. This very day three more independent nations have been cruelly invaded by force of arms.

In some human affairs the mind of man grows accustomed to unusual actions if they are oft repeated. That is not so in the world happenings of today—and I am proud that it is not so. I am glad that we are shocked and angered by the tragic news from Belgium and The Netherlands and Luxemburg.

The overwhelmingly greater part of the population of the world abhors conquest and war and bloodshed—prays that the hand of neighbor shall not be lifted against neighbor. The whole world has seen attack follow threat on so many occasions and in so many places during these later years. We have come, therefore, to the reluctant conclusion that a continuance of these processes of arms presents a definite challenge to the continuation of the type of civilization to which all of us in the three Americas have been accustomed.

Many Illustrations

I use this Pan-American Scientific Congress as one of many similar illustrations. It is no accident that this meeting takes place in the New World. In fact, this hemisphere is now almost the only part of the earth in which such a gathering can take place. Elsewhere war or politics has compelled teachers and scholars to leave their great calling and to become agents of destruction.

We, and most people of the world, believe in a civilization of construction and not of destruction. We, and most people in the world, believe that men and women have an inherent right to hew out the patterns of their own individual lives, just so long as they as individuals do not harm their fellow beings. We call this by many synonymous terms—individual liberty, civil liberty, democracy.

Until now we permit ourselves by common consent to search for truth, to teach the truth as we see it—and by learning a little here and a little there, and teaching a little here and a little there to allow the normal processes of truth to keep growing for the well-being of our fellow men. In our search and in our teaching we are a part of a great adventure—an exciting adventure—which gives to us a larger satisfaction even than did the adventure of settling the Americas give to our founding fathers. We feel that we are building human progress by conquering disease and poverty and discomfort, and by improving science and culture, removing one by one the cruelty, the crudity and the barbarism of less civilized eras.

Contrast Drawn

In contrast, in other parts of the world, teachers and scholars are not permitted to search for truth lest the truth when made known might not suit the designs of their masters. Too often they are not allowed to teach the truth as they see it, for truth might make men free. They become objects of suspicion if they speak openly, if they show an interest in new truth, for their very tongues and minds are supposed to be mobilized for other ends.

This has not happened in the New World. God willing, it shall not happen in the New World.

At the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires, and again at Lima, we discussed a dim and unpleasant possibility. We feared that other continents might become so involved in wars brought on by the school of destruction that the Americas might have to become the guardian of Western culture, the protector of Christian civilization.

In those days it was merely a fear. Today the fear has become a fact.

The inheritance which we had hoped to share with every nation in the world is, for the moment, left largely in our keeping: and it is our compelling duty to guard and enrich that legacy, to preserve it for a world which must be reborn from the ashes of the present disaster.

"Mystic Immunity"

Today we know that until recent weeks too many citizens of the American republics believed themselves wholly safe—physically, and economically and socially—from the impact of the attacks on civilization which are in progress elsewhere. Perhaps this mistaken idea was based on the false teaching of geography—the thought that a distance of several thousand miles from a war-torn Europe gave to us some form of mystic immunity which could never be violated.

Yet, speaking in terms of timetables, in terms of the moving of men and guns and planes and bombs, every acre—every hectare—of the Americas from the Arctic to the Antarctic is closer to the homes of modern conquerors and the scenes of attacks in Europe than was the case in historic efforts to dominate the world in by-gone centuries.

From the point of view of conquests, it is a shorter distance from the center to Europe to Santiago de Chile than it was for the chariots of Alexander to roll fom Macedonia to Persia. In modern times it is a shorter distance from Europe to San Francisco than it was for the ships and legions of Caesar to move from Rome to Spain or Britain. Today it is four or five hours from the continent of Africa to the continent of South America, where it was four or five weeks for the armies of Napoleon to move from Paris to Rome or Paris to Poland.

You who are scientists may be told that you are responsible because of the process of invention for the annihilation of time and space, but I assure you that it is not the scientists of the world who are responsible, because the objectives which you have had have looked toward closer and more peaceful relations between all nations through the spirit of co-operation and the interchange of knowledge.

Inventions Misused

What has come about has been caused solely by those who would use, and are using, your inventions of peace in a wholly different cause—those who seek to dominate hundreds of millions of people in vast continental areas—those who, if successful in that aim, we must now admit, enlarge their wild dream to encompass every human being and every mile of the earth's surface.

The great achievements of science and even of art can be used to destroy as well as create; they are only instruments by which men try to do the things they most want to do. If death is desired, science can do that. If a full life is sought, science can do that also. Happily for us that question is solved—for in the new world we live for each other and in the service of a Christian faith.

Is this solution—our solution—permanent or safe if it is solved for us alone? That it seems to me is the most immediate issue that the Americas face. Can we continue our peaceful construction if all the other continents embrace by preference or by compulsion a wholly different principle of life?

Surely it is time for our republics to spread that problem before us in the cold light of day, to analyze it, to ask questions, to demand answers, to use every knowledge, every science we possess, to apply common sense, and especially to act with unanimity and singleness of purpose.

I am a pacifist. You, my fellow citizens of twenty-one American republics, are pacifists.

But I believe that by overwhelming majorities you and I, in the long run and if it be necessary, will act together to protect and defend by every means our science, our culture, our freedom and our civilization.

Britain

Continued from Page 1

berlain was the unanimous decision of the Labor Party Executive, taken at Bournemouth yesterday afternoon, "To take their share of responsibility as full partner in a new government, under a new Prime Minister, which would command the confidence of the nation."

This decision made it evident that Mr. Chamberlain would have to abandon the attempts he had been making to form a National Cabinet including Opposition chiefs under his own leadership, and he accordingly at once handed his resignation to King George, recommending Mr. Churchill as his successor.

Underlying these political shifts at the top, however, is the unquestionable change in the deep feelings of the British Nation as a whole. To one who, like the writer, has watched generally the slow yet sometimes surprising evolution of public opinion in Britain through successive crises of recent years, it is impossible to avoid the feeling that the people of Britain have been transfused by realizing for the first time, as a result of the Norwegian setback and now the invasion of Holland and Belgium—which brings the enemy so close to their own shores—the unparalleled gravity of the threat which faces them. They have finally reached that deceptively quiet state of aroused resolution which throughout history has announced to uncomprehending enemies that the English "have only begun to fight."

'Quislings' Held

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—"Some 2,000 Quislings" were rounded up by the Belgians by last night, an authoritative source said, referring to the Norwegian Nazi, Vidkun Quisling, who proclaimed a Government and created confusion in orders to the military at the start of the Norwegian invasion.

Reconnaissance planes over the Netherlands reported many road and railway bridges destroyed to hamper the Germans and said signs of inundation were visible from the air.

Action in the Low Countries

By a Staff Artist

Where Democracy Resists Totalitarianism

Black arrows on the map show approximately the points at which the Germans are attempting to advance. White arrows show directions in which Allied help is on its way to the invaded Low Countries.

Allied Forces Press Forward As Lowlands Stem Nazi Tide

Continued from Page 1

troops were moving eastward across the Belgian frontier.

A Belgian communique reported that contact units were continuing the fight against the Germans along the Albert Canal and the Meuse River as well as in the Ardennes Mountains.

King Leopold expressed faith that the Germans, halted by tank traps, blasted bridges, and highly trained Belgian soldiers, would be thrown back.

Luxemburg, south of Belgium, apparently had been almost completely overrun by Germans before the French made contact with them in the Grand Duchy, wedged between the Maginot Line and the German West-Wall fortifications.

It was understood the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg had reached safety on French soil.

Eight Attacks Driven Off

The British Command in France announced that eight Nazi air attacks, attempting to break up the British advance into Belgium, had been driven off in the past 24 hours.

German reports, which said little about military operations, said Malmedy, 15 miles inside Belgium from the German frontier, had been captured and that Maastricht, the Netherlands, only 10 miles north of Liége was taken. Liége is in the heart of Belgium's 20-mile-deep defense zone.

Envoys From Invaded Lands Ready to Go Back and Fight

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Shocked by the impact of developments in Europe during the last 36 hours, all quarters in New York today were turning anxious eyes across the Atlantic, eager to give help to Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg and, meanwhile, to keep the United States out of the conflict.

The consensus was that this country's interest in all the Nation stands for was so inextricably concerned that it could not stand by in isolation and see fulfilled the Nazi threat to occupy Paris before mid-summer had waned. Meanwhile reports reaching highest quarters here indicated a Nation-wide demand for the strongest kind of preparedness.

Announcement came from high diplomatic quarters west of the Rhine of the preparation by embassy, legation, and consular officials in the United States to return to for military service. Chief among these announcements was that of Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, Chairman of the Co-ordination Foundation of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees and formerly Prime Minister of Belgium, that he would leave here immediately to enlist again in the Belgian Army to fight Germany.

Defends Belgian Policy

"You realize without difficulty in what state of mind I find hyself at present," Dr. Van Zeeland said in a prepared statement. "Indignation and anguish are words too weak to express my feelings.

"The external policy of Belgium has for many years been so clear, so just, and so courageous all at the same time, that this country, which once already was the victim of unthinkable aggression, should have merited a hundred times to be left out of the struggle. If there is one mark which characterizes perfectly the attitude of our country, it is its complete loyalty and fairness. It would be impossible to imagine circumstances under which an aggressor could find less excuse for his crime.

"Nobody has any illusions as to the harshness of the test which is so unjustly imposed upon us and as to the amplitude and greatness of the effort which is going to be demanded of us. But the Belgians are unanimous in their decision to oppose the aggressor with all their strength. Under the energetic and far-sighted leadership of our King they prepared themselves morally and materially.

Justice Aids Strength

"The justice of their course is so obvious that this will double their strength. As far as I am concerned, I believe in an eminent justice, and that it will manifest itself this time as it did before.

"My plans are very simple. My country is in danger. My duty is to give it directly all I can. I have booked my place on board a clipper due to leave the United States next week. I shall go straight home in order to enlist again in the Army.

"Sometime ago the Belgian Parliament applauded the following words: 'Above peace there is freedom and honor.'

"Such language all Belgians are ready to put into action. I have the firm hope that in this struggle, as in 1914, the active sympathy of every right-thinking man throughout the world will support us and help us to bring about the triumph of our just cause."

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Minister of the Netherlands, declared that "the acts of the German Government and Army speak for themselves."

"The American public is intelligent enough to draw its own conclusions," he said as he was going aboard an airplane to fly to Washington.

"Germany has outdone itself as a civilized nation and as an exponent of its own kultur."

On Way to See Roosevelt

Dr. Loudon said he was going directly to Washington with a view to seeing President Roosevelt.

George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador, also left here to see President Roosevelt. He declared it "would be useless" for him to voice his feelings. Belgium is four times as strong today as it was in 1914, he added, saying it would resist Germany to the utmost.

"We have at least two or three strong lines of defense," he said.

H. Le Gallais, Luxemburg Charge d'Affaires in Washington, in a statement made public through the Luxemburg Consulate here, declared the Grand Duchy would not be a party to any invader. While it had no right to keep an army and could not, therefore, defend itself, he continued, it had built antitank defenses to block the roads and bridgeheads leading into the country "in order to stop for some time the invader who would have to blast the cement blocks to move in."

Rulers in France

William H. Hamilton, Consular-General of the Grand Duchy here, said that Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix, with their six children, had found refuge in northern France.

The foreign situation also had repercussions in the New York World's Fair. Belgium, Luxemburg, and Switzerland are officially represented, and while the Netherlands withdrew after 1939, a group of Netherland-American citizens has organized an unofficial exhibit called the Holland Center. Employees of the Belgian and other foreign exhibits at the Fair denounced categorically the "outrage" by Germany against neutral nations.

At the British Pavilion 37 uniformed guards, all veterans of the war, were asking, "are they resisting?" They were unanimous that the Belgians and Netherlanders would hold out long enough for the Allies to get in and help.

Bread and Oil Price Boosts Start Probes

Continued from Page 1

costs and hence had to raise the rates—was discounted by Government spokesmen who pointed out that the tankers are owned by the companies themselves.

Top-Price Clause in Doubt

The situation now confronting consumers on the eastern seaboard is that fuel oil continues to cost considerably more than it did a year ago and that contracts between consumer and dealer for 1940-41 may not contain the top-price clause as heretofore.

This clause protected the consumer from excessive costs for oil in case of market fluctuations. It probably served to keep consumer prices down this winter. In trade journals there is talk of discarding the top-price feature for the coming winter in which case, it is believed here, further increase in tanker transportation rates would be passed on immediately to the consumer.

The war, of course, makes forecast of price trends difficult, especially the latest moves by Germany. To what extent these moves will affect American coastal transportation is unknown, but officials here do not anticipate great change.

As for bread, the situation is not quite the same since the eastern seaboard area is not uniformly affected as in oil. In a large number of northeastern cities bread has been advanced one cent a loaf by at least three large companies.

Simultaneous Price Rise

The fact that these producers raised prices simultaneously is considered significant by the Temporary National Economic Committee. Reasons given by the companies are "the war in Europe" and the "upward trend in wheat prices." However, the TNEC says that the Department of Agriculture reports that the cost of ingredients has increased by one half a cent a pound.

At present, officials say, a loaf of bread costs more in New York City than anywhere else in the United States.

Except for bread and fuel oil, however, commodity prices continue stable. Recently the TNEC declared that in this situation "business statesmanship has reached a new high." Businessmen, the Committee said, have helped to prevent "the kind of 'boom and bust' they went through in 1937."

What future price trends will be is a matter of some speculation and considerable interest with Government officials. Dr. Theodore Kreps of the TNEC foresees stability in commodity prices throughout the summer, but a general increase in the fall, continuing throughout the winter. By the summer of 1941 he expects the general price level in the United States to be up 10 to 25 per cent, depending upon the extent of war activity.

Demand for Supplies

Reasons for this increase are almost entirely attributed to the war. Dr. Kreps foresees great belligerent energy by Germany this summer reducing more and more available raw materials and increasing greatly the demand of warring countries for all kinds of supplies from the United States.

America has not yet begun to experience the coming Allied pressure for military supplies of all sorts, he believes. When this pressure comes, together with the reduction of trade through the expanding military fronts, market demands will irresistibly force the general price trend upward, he expects.

Nevertheless these increases will not be unwarranted, Dr. Kreps explains. The anticipated excessive demands for supplies and the increasing restrictions of supplies will legitimately force up the bidding.

Representatives of the Independent Petroleum Association of America charged today that the fuel oil markets of the East are controlled by a few big companies who also own most of the tankers. Their action in raising transportation rates, while only a "bookkeeping matter," was enabling them to undersell the independent oil companies in eastern markets, it was alleged.

The National Petroleum Association, representing the larger oil companies, had no comment to offer.

How Rulers View Extension of War

Here's how the leaders of nations viewed the advent of "real war" in Europe:

President Roosevelt, addressing the Pan-American Scientific Congress—"A continuance of these processes of arms presents a definite challenge to the continuation of the type of civilization to which all of us in the Americas have become accustomed."

King George VI of England—"I have complete faith that together our arms will again prevail."

Adolf Hitler, Führer of Germany—"The fight beginning today will decide the fate of the German Nation for the next 1,000 years."

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands—"I and my Government will do our duty."

Leopold King of the Belgians—"The Belgian cause is pure and with the help of God will triumph."

Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, of France, Commander-in-Chief of the British and French Armies—"The orders are, for France and her Allies: courage, energy, confidence."

Aid to Colonial Peoples Held World Postwar Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — World responsibility for the development of colonies and the progress of the "native races" is stressed in a manifesto issued here by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The manifesto attempts to set out "some of the main principles which should govern colonial policy in any settleemnt after the war." It claims that the issues raised are as important to the present day as was the abolition of slavery to another age.

It demands the fullest acceptance by colonial powers of the duty of "trusteeship" for backward peoples, the assistance of native races towards the goal of democratic self-government, the adoption of a world colonial economic policy directed towards benefiting the natives and not the present administrating nations, and the extension of Mandatory principles to all dependent territories so that some form of international control, though not of international administation, is achieved.

Civilization's Debt

"The inhabitants of these Colonial territories have for more than 100 years been the loyal friends of civilization. Western peoples should reflect upon the value of their friendship, they should bear in mind how much our civilization owes to the black and brown hands of the world, and how closely our lives are interwoven with those of races overseas," the manifesto declares.

"What can our civilization offer in return? The native races demand only a fuller standard of social and economic well-being. They are prepared to make sacrifices and to fight for ideals of freedom and democracy which they have learned from us."

"Any peace settlement must," it is added, "be in accordance with these principles in which they trust."

It is pointed out Britain must be the cornerstone in any new colonial edifice and that world interests in the future may demand modification and even surrender of cherished details of Colonial practice.

Important Issue Seen

"British colonial policy (as also French, Belgian, Netherlandic, and Portuguese) is based upon the potential equality as citizens of all, regardless of race, creed or color," the manifesto states. "The present challenge to this policy in some colonial territories raises issues as important to the British Empire as that which called forth the resolution tabled by Fowell Buxton in the House of Commons, in 1823, calling for the abolition of slave-owning."

"The whole question of self-government in the British Colonies and Protectorates must be taken far more seriously than in the past," it is added. "To many who regard it as the ultimate goal, it is pictured as so distant that little thought need be given, either to the goal itself, or to the steps to be taken here and now to prepare for it and to hasten the advance towards it.

"This attitude is fatal to progress. Aspirations towards self-government are today a far more important factor in moulding the opinion of Colonial peoples than they were in 1914. This is the case even in Africa, and far more in advanced Colonies such as the West Indies. Today, many enlightened Africans are saying: 'We are told that Britain is fighting for democracy; what does this mean for us? Is it not an opportunity for us to make terms and secure concessions?'"

Fullest Freedom Urged

British colonial authorities are urged to allow freedom of speech and writing to the utmost possible extent, to provide training in local government, to employ Africans increasingly in administrative services, to increase native representation in governing and legislative bodies of all kinds.

"Trusteeship, rightly interpreted," the manifesto goes on, "should exclude any attempt to exploit the wealth of the colonies or control their commerce in the interests of an external government. Economic benefits, under trusteeship, should be held primarily for the social well-being of the inhabitants, and generally for the good of mankind."

The manifesto continues by pointing out that it is a mistake to regard the educational and economic problems of colonies as purely national in character. Several reforms can only be carried through by means of international arrangements requiring not only international capital but international co-operation.

Most important single advance in this line, would, it is said, be the development of the Congo Basin System in Central Africa. The conception of this, which owes its origin primarily to Mr. Henry M. Stanley, Prince Bismarck and King Leopold, is the setting aside of all Central Africa as a vast area of free trade, with freedom for all missionary and natural scientific work.

Education Held Best Service

"Direct administration by an international colonial office is not advocated; experiments in direct administration have not encouraged the extension of such procedure, but the possibility in rare cases is not denied," the manifesto states.

"The first step in any form of International Control should be the extension of Mandatory principles to all dependent territories, and, to such territories as may be suitable, the application of the Mandatory machinery."

Concluding, the manifesto declares: "If, as is sometimes argued, individuals amongst the child races of the world show weaknesses and incapacity in dealing with public affairs, it must not be overlooked that such shortcomings are by no means confined to a single race, and that the highest service that civilization can render is to educate and equip these potential citizens for assuming responsibilities which many of their fellows have already shown themselves capable of discharging."

Carolina Section Held in Need Of Erosion Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Regardless of the fact that governmental agencies during recent years have made widespread efforts to combat and control erosion, a great portion—approximately 60 per cent—of the land composing the vast and fertile Piedmont section of South Carolina is threatened with the possibility of reverting to a wilderness unless proper, effective and adequate measures are taken immediately by individual farmers to conserve their soil and its potential resources.

So declared Dr. H. P. Cooper, Dean of the Clemson College school of agricultural development and Director of farm experiment stations throughout the State, while here to deliver the principal address at the annual banquet for Spartanburg County and community AAA committeemen.

Dr. Cooper emphasized the mighty contribution the soil makes to civilization, and urged its conservation on a more concentrated and extensive scale.

He stressed the planting of cover crops, the placing of livestock on steep land which is not adapted to profitable production of commercial crops, and the proper placing of terraces on land threatened by erosion.

Manchester Bus Is Run on Coal Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A double-deck motorbus, driven on a mixture of 90 per cent of coal gas and 10 per cent of fuel oil, has given satisfaction in trial runs here. The mixture is carried in five cylinders at a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, and with this supply the bus can cover 95 miles. It is claimed for this fuel that it will prove more economical than petrol, and will enable Manchester corporation to maintain its present bus service if petrol runs short.

Berlin's Foreign Office Rejects 'Cheeky' Protest

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—The Belgian and Netherlands diplomatic representatives attempted to leave notes of protest at the German Foreign Office, DNB, official news agency, reported last night, but "their cheeky and foolish contents" caused the official on duty to refuse them.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Nancy Balances Her Budget And Learns Wise Spending

Many Fine Qualities Developed, Including Reliability, Accuracy, and Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Saturday night supper is always a carefree chatty meal at our house. Work is over for the week, a family evening lies ahead, and the spirit of gaiety reigns. Jubilantly, Nancy slipped into her place at the table one Saturday night, shook out her napkin, and catching her breath, commenced, "Excuse me for being late, won't you, Mums and Daddy, but honestly, we've been making the most wonderful plans for next week. Want to hear them?"

Her enthusiasm was contagious, and eagerly we listened to her engagements for the coming week. It was an imposing list, skating at the Arena with Dorothy and Betty on Monday, Tuesday afternoon a movie "date" at the Corner Theater, Wednesday after school was the tennis match on the municipal courts. Thursday, the girls had set aside for a shopping expedition for yarn and needles to have ready for their weekly sewing and knitting bee on Friday. Saturday—but Nancy got no further. The man of the house raised his hand to call a halt. "Hold on there, Nancy! Who's your banker? Sounds to me like an expensive week for a twelve year old."

No Thought Of Total

We counted it up. Twenty-five cents on Monday for admission to the skating hall, movies in the afternoon for youngsters was fifteen cents, another fifteen cents for use of the town tennis courts. Next came the yarn and needles, at a minimum of thirty cents, adding up so far to eighty-five cents. And this didn't include the ice cream after the movies, no, nor "Sewing Bee" dues, either, and we still had followed Nancy's social activities only through Friday. Twelve years old, mind you, and spending with the nonchalance of a story-book princess!

Here, indeed, was a problem. A problem which never would have gained a foothold in our family if we'd put Nancy on an allowance six years sooner. Because a weekly allowance was the solution, a definite amount each Saturday, regular as clockwork, and entered under Nancy's name and column in our budget book!

Nancy Co-operating

After giving the matter a great deal of thought, we decided upon fifty cents a week as the right amount for our daughter, a stipend commensurate with our income, and sufficient, we felt, for a weekly recreational program for a girl of a dozen years. But it was hers, with no strings attached, to be spent exactly as she saw fit. And it must see her through the week, and no borrowing on next week's allowance, either! It was also against the rules to even so much as hint to fond Grandma that funds were low!

In fairness to Nancy we'll pass lightly and quickly over the first few weeks after she commenced managing her own money. Small wonder, though, that the child now felt like a sailor on shore leave considering the way we had previously doled out small change to her as often as the occasion demanded.

Only too well do we remember the instance when the neighborhood children were making a trip to the city to attend a marionette show, and our daughter was denied that pleasure because of lack of funds. (An orgy at the local ice cream parlor earlier in the week was responsible for such a plight!) It was a bitter experience for Nancy and a real testing time for Nancy's parents. It would have been so much easier for all concerned to have slyly slipped the child the necessary coin.

Parents Firm

But we wavered not. And much good came from that experience, because Nancy learned the actual value and importance of saving. Not dismally for a rainy day, but for something very extra special! Saving has now become a habit, and Nancy knows well the thrill of putting something by each week, and watching it grow.

And Sunday mornings are so different, too. It used to be B. N. A. (Before Nancy's Allowance) that just at church time, Nancy would call out, "Mummy, do you have my money for Sunday School?" A scramble through change purses followed, the man of the family finally donating Nancy's Sunday School offering. But all that has been changed, and we seldom inquire if the Sunday School money is in readiness. Because it always is, and what is of deeper significance, we think, our daughter is learning the joy of giving of her own to the Sunday School. As we look back on it now, it was rather an empty gesture to pass the money to the child, who in turn, passed it in to the church. "The gift without the giver is bare." Nancy has learned the joy of giving. And from her own allowance!

We have an amusement envelope in our family budget which provides for inexpensive recreation. But when advance notice of the Ice Carnival appeared, the ticket-buyer of the family made a suggestion, "Let's have a special box, and into it we'll drop our spare change, this money to be used for tickets to the carnival. All in favor say 'aye.'" Nancy clapped her hands enthusiastically. And the family did put in their nickels, dimes, and quarters. Afterward Nancy told her mother, "It was heaps of fun putting money into the box, and wondering if we'd have enough. Twice as much fun as though you'd just bought my ticket the way you used to before I had my own money."

Results Showing

Although not yet in her teens, Nancy is one of the active partners in the family financial regime. It is comforting to know that, even now, she is ready to put her young shoulder to the wheel, should a financial squall blow across our family horizon.

As yet we've found no drawbacks to the weekly allowance. And so many benefits! Honesty, generosity, thoughtfulness, accuracy, enthusiasm, and economy are some of the qualities which Nancy now manifests to a marked degree, surely in increasing measure since managing her spending money.

And that she has learned to spend wisely, of this we have overwhelming proof in a little incident which occurred one stormy day recently. Instead of paying her fare on the trolley car (an item not included in her allowance, but an extra which her father provides for unpleasant weather), Nancy walked home from school, explaining her behavior in this manner, "When I was ready to come home, it had stopped raining. I went down to the carstop to take the trolley, and then I happened to think that I didn't need to spend that money to ride. It wasn't storming then, and anyway I had my rubbers on, so I just kept walking."

D. C. D.

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Pupils of Miss Edith Perry's Third Grade of the Normandie Avenue Public School, Los Angeles, giving the Pledge to the Flag. The children each year study the real meaning of the Pledge, as part of their work in citizenship building.

Understanding the Pledge They Give to the Flag

No Parrot-Recitation This. These Children Have Talked Over the Ideas and Made Them Their Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Here is a prize-winning way for a school class to give its pledge of allegiance to the United States Flag. It recently won a cash prize at a Parent-Teacher Association meeting at Normandie Avenue School. It has been worked out by Miss Edith Perry, who uses it as a class project every term.

Each pupil has a part to speak. One announces that the pledge will be given after the class sings "America." Then another explains: "We thought if we knew the meaning of the pledge to the flag, we would appreciate the pledge more. So we learned the simple words for the hard words, and now we do appreciate the pledge to the flag more."

"This is the way we learned the meaning of the hard words in the pledge to the flag," says another. "The teacher told us the meaning of the first hard word. We practiced on this word each morning until we knew it, and then the next, and the next, until we knew them all. As soon as we had learned the meaning of a word, we learned to use it in a sentence, too."

A pupil gives the meaning of a hard word: "Pledge means promise . . . allegiance means to be true . . . united means standing together . . . in the United States a state means a part of a larger country . . . America is the country we live in . . . a republic is a country that has free government . . . a nation means a certain kind of people . . . indivisible means something that cannot be divided or broken up . . . liberty means freedom . . . justice means fairness."

Different pupils use each hard word in a sentence: "I pledge to be true to God . . . my allegiance will always be to my country . . . the members of the P. T. A. are united . . . the United States has 48 states in it . . . I was born in America, so I am an American citizen . . . I like to live in a republic because it has free government . . . the children of Normandie Avenue School are indivisible . . . the eagle has a great deal of liberty . . . the umpire in the ball game uses justice."

Other pupils give what the colors stand for: "Red means love, courage, or bravery . . . white means purity . . . blue means true."

Next, the motion of the pledge is explained. Then the whole class says: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty, and justice for all."

Finally, the class gives its interpretation: "I promise to be true to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the free government that the Flag stands for; one country of people, that cannot be divided, or broken up; with freedom and fairness for all."

The class walks off stage to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Young Campers Learn to Work Together

Camp Letterbox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

Years ago, when summer camps were just starting, my parents made many sacrifices to arrange for me to go to a girls' camp in Maine. The directors kindly arranged for me to earn most of my camp fee by waiting on table and taking care of younger girls—so that from the ninth grade on through high school I was a regular camper.

I have never ceased to be grateful for what I know was a wonderful educational experience. In my career as a teacher and worker with young people I have found my camp experiences a constant resource of helpful ideas and understandings. In fact for 20 years I have helped plan and direct short time 4-H Camps for rural youth and find the early camp programs still stand the test of progressive educational standards.

Camp provides a wonderful opportunity for young people to learn to work together, play together and adjust themselves to other people and to the will of the majority.

A well directed camp is one of the finest training grounds for democracy and for better family living that can be found.

Fortunate indeed is the girl or boy of today who can go to a Monitor advertised camp and there grow "in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." (Luke 2:52.)

(Miss) D. E.

* * *

[Mothers, Dads, and Campers or Former Campers! Have you a letter for our 1940 Camp Letterbox, telling in what ways you found camp worth while?—Education Editor.]

Horace Mann on The Common School

A patriot is known by the interest he takes in the education of the young.

Education is our only political safety. Outside of this ark, all is deluge.

The common school is the greatest discovery ever made by man.

If ever there was a cause, if ever there can be a cause, worthy to be upheld by all of toil or sacrifice that the human hand or heart can endure, it is the cause of education.

In our country, and in our times, no man is worthy the honored name of statesman, who does not include the highest practicable education of the people in all his plans of administration.

The object of the common school system is to give to every child a free, straight, solid pathway by which he can walk directly up from the ignorance of an infant to a knowledge of the primary duties of a man.

Horace Mann

Reading Poetry to the Baby

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

May I suggest an extension of the suggestion by Mrs. F. C., that small children be given the opportunity to see good pictures and to hear good music? Anyone who attempts to make music (or poetry or pictures) will appreciate doubly the efforts of others.

Let the baby sound notes on the piano, let him have a drum, a horn, a mouth organ. When our Peter was a year old we kept him contented for small periods of time by seating him at the piano. He struck notes and chords, once a really beautiful chord. Now at five he "plays" and sings, not any recognized music, but it sounds good to him. We supplement the radio with victrola records.

May I also suggest extending this idea to reading aloud? I would not for anything hint at giving up all the old favorites, Peter Rabbit and nursery rhymes, nor the newer favorites such as Christopher Robin, but I have added to and interspersed them with much really good poetry. The modern American poets have much to offer children, beginning with Robert Frost. Others—Millay, Sandburg, Lindsay, Sara Teasdale, De La Mare, are to be found in illustrated editions just for young people. These, and anthologies by Untermeyer and others, are to be found in libraries. Children will appreciate the rhythm of good poetry—iambics and anapaests remaining unchangeable—and have the beauty of good words and phrases and thoughts, besides.

Teach the five-year-old to care for and value good books by letting him look at your own illustrated editions. Find out how soon your child can have a library card; our five-year-old has one—he signed for it himself in great sprawling letters, and always chooses his own book.

Another good source of books is the 10-cent store. It yields surprising treasures. You'll find anthologies of poetry there, too.

Children show surprising discernment sometimes. We took Peter to a Children's Museum, where he inspected stuffed birds and house models from cave men on to our time, and dolls and toys, then we took him to the Art Institute. He showed even more interest in paintings, sculpture, rugs, china, and murals. As we reached the door he said, "Can't we go through again?"

It seems as if one learns as much from being a parent, from teaching a child, as the child himself learns.

(Mrs.) E. V. D.

A Saturday Column

An Open Letter to Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Mother:

Today I passed a shop window bright with gifts for Mother's Day, and as I paused and pondered I rememoered all sorts of lovely things you had given me, and so, instead of making out a list of pretty things I'd like to send to you, as heretofore, I made a list of things I treasure most from you.

First on memory's list are those evenings before a sunset-filled window when I was very young, you in your low rocking chair, I nestled sleepily in your arms. You always sang. First you sang quaint old Negro songs that your mother had sung to you, and which she had learned when cradled in the arms of her beloved Southern mammy. I can hear their strangeness yet. Last of all, as the light faded from the sky, rocking rhythmically in time, you sang your favorite hymn:

"How gentle God's commands,
How kind His precepts are!
Come, cast your burden on the Lord,
And trust His constant care."

You did "trust His constant care," and taught me so to do, and for this I deeply thank you.

* * *

Next on the list is that wonderful doll bed you made for me with your own hands, all canopied in blue. No Christmas tree delight could ever equal it. It was just a wooden box delivered from the grocer's with foodstuffs in it, but under your magical fingers, with paint pot, bits of ribbon, lace, and silk, it was transformed into a thing of loveliness. It was to be one of those dear delightful surprises that only mothers and young children fully understand. I, half guessing, was not allowed to peek while work was going on, and if I came too near, your apron was thrown over it, and with warning finger and laughing protest you sent me scurrying away to linger in delight as near the place of delicious mystery as strict secrecy allowed. How many sleepy dolls that doll bed held, while I, in turn, sang lullabies beside, and when it came my time to lull a little one to rest, I knew just how, and so for this I thank you, too.

* * *

And then those quarters sent to me away at school—always one tucked into each letter that you wrote! And your purse almost empty! Eager and independent about this plunge into a world all my own, no longer needing cradle songs nor doll-beds blue, how could you know those quarters would mean so much to me? Why they bought gallery seats for plays and concerts, shared with other wide-eyed girls just loosed from home ties for the first time! And they bought cream puffs from a little pastry shop, plump cream puffs galore, so necessary it seemed to girls at 4 p. m.

And one quarter, I say it with shame, rented a forbidden book from a loan library, read under a parasol one Saturday afternoon in a far corner of the campus, my bosom friend and I a little horrified that we should be so daring. And yet perhaps that quarter did more for me than all the others. It taught me values. For when the long shadows crept across our quiet nook and two thoughtful girls closed that book they both agreed their Saturday afternoon had been wasted on rubbish, and that they would never again spend precious time, or precious quarters, on cheap reading or any other valueless pursuit.

Therein, I think, lies your greatest gift to me—the fact that your mind, as sweet and sunny as your flower garden in June, held nothing but loveliness in it, so that the fragrance of your thoughts penetrated all the air I breathed from infancy to womanhood. I'm glad that I may speak my special gratitude to you.

M. G.

Boy Building Dams

Saturday morning, early Spring,
When snows are melting off the land,
Don't count on him for anything:
He has Herculean labors planned.

Dams he must build along the street,
This beaver clad in corduroy;
Soiling mittens, soaking feet,
But serious business for a boy.

The steps are ice, the sidewalk slush,
And thoughtless passersby complain,
But he must toil to stop the rush
Of water toward the sewer main.

Mother's thoughts are in italics—
But pause before you interfere.
This is a problem in hydraulics,
This is a budding engineer!

Elizabeth Bridgman

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The Home Forum

The Feel of the Woods

LOOKING OUT the bus window, Charley began to see landmarks he had known of old—a red barn, misty wet, on a curving skyline; a triangular cornfield where the railway slanted across the highway. Yesterday this road had been two ruts, and quail had thundered up from the fence corners. The fence now was tidy wire, the coverts and the quail were gone, but the wedge-shaped field was a landmark still. The man buttoned his overcoat and took his bag from the rack. Other passengers drowsed, nodding with the motion of the bus. They were going somewhere else, but Charley was going home.

A gust of rain washed the starboard windows and ran down the glass in rivulets. The field dropped out of sight as they plunged into woods, and dimness pressed against the windows. The bare forest clutched at Charley's attention with unhinted strength, and a vague dissatisfaction bothered him—the feeling that something had been left undone, that something had been badly done, that something was about to miss being done at all. In the forefront of this impression were these woods, these wet woods, these dark woods that caught the fog in its branches and wept in dignity and peace.

* * *

Ahead was the village—past a mile of timber, across a bridge and behind the hills. Home? Once. The streets would be there, some buildings he had known, a thin residue of acquaintances. New faces where had been those he loved. Was that the uneasiness—the foreknowledge of disappointment, waiting? It should not have been, for he had warned himself against that very thing. In spite of the warning, he had come.

There was the feeling—he had *come*. He was not going anywhere any more—he was here. This was the place that had drawn him. Not narrow streets nor year-worn buildings, but these woods, these timeless trees. Uneasiness was swept away, and certainty replaced it. He reached for the cord and signaled the driver.

The sound of the motor changed. The driver watched Charley in his mirror. "Here?" he protested.

"Here."

The driver looked intently along the highway. There was no trail. He stopped where momentum ceased, let Charley out with his bag, snapped the door shut behind him. The bus windows shone leaden gray, and trees quivered in the glass as the motor groaned again. Curious eyes looked out at Charley and were gone; the tail light was a red smear blanching into the rain.

* * *

There was a gate, the very gate. He walked long to find it, because the boys had always entered there and it seemed important now to do this thing right. Years had turned the boards a soft gray and hands had worn them smooth. A path began there, leading back into the woods on some indefinite errand. Here they had always lowered their voices, though they might have come down the road with whoop and horseplay. The trees had a great lift, a spacious aisle beneath their branches, and therein one was humble.

Charley thrust his bag beneath an orphan pine and hurried along the muddy path, seeking the old atmosphere. He was lately concerned with timetables and bells, with stone and shop windows and debentures. "Take a letter—call me back—when can you ship?" It was hard to shift one's mood, to rid one's mind of stale impressions and make room for new. He hastened his pace, pursuing the woods, and the woods steadily retreated before him.

One cannot, he remembered then, rush in upon a forest. The trees submit, but the spirit of the place flees on ahead, aloof, inviolate. He turned from the path and walked slowly in the wet leaves of summers past. Rain fell with a fine, continuous sound. There was plenty of time, he told himself—all afternoon. He sat down on a black, wet log, and the woods sat down not far away and watched him.

It had been like this on summer vacations, up north. One was in the woods a while before he was of it. There was the newness of rough ground under foot, of corduroy, portages, unwelcome hills. Spiderwebs that caught one in the face. Muskeg, down timber, and the nagging dislike of wetting one's hands.

And then, in a little while, one adapted himself. Wet hands, wet knees—what of it, in the woods? It was natural to sit upon the ground. Pace and tread changed to suit the going. It was good to be back. The forest came intimately near; one recaptured the feel of the woods and was at home.

* * *

There was lightened sky in the west and the rain was but a whisper. Charley arose from the black log and pushed through the timber, feeling the sponginess of the earth, the icy wetness of branches he bent out of his way. The air was laden with the smell of wet humus, cold from yesterday's snows, but tinged an early green with tomorrow's promise. As he walked, he touched the bark of maples and sycamores, of walnut and elm and a dozen kinds of oak. These same trees he had known as a boy; they were unchanged, despite leaf and snow and leaf again.

There was a message here—the obvious one of strength and patience and selflessness, and something else not easy to grasp. Was it immaculate poise, balance, order? The answer hung about him on every side and he held himself taut to hear. But the forest, that "lovable mystery," stood with a finger on its lips. It smiled, but it kept its secret.

The rain had ceased; when, he had not noticed. A cold sun broke through in the west and the mists fled. Drops on every twig caught the light in points as they hung, drew lines as they fell, broke into flashing bits as they splashed and shattered below. The growing light turned the trees to shining copper. Charley closed his eyes, remembering desperately. This would be good to have, when he was back among the bells.

* * *

A dull red sun balanced on the horizon, when he came back to the highway. A farmer in a Ford truck picked him up and drove him toward town. He looked at Charley's bag. "Stranger hereabouts?"

"I have been here before."

"Coming or going?"

"Going, now."

They came to the end of the woods. Gears ground as they started through the hills. The farmer looked from the corner of his eye.

"Business trip?"

"No," replied Charley. He was strangely content. "I have been visiting friends."

JOHN F. HAYES

Beethoven at The South Pole

May 11, 1934, Antarctica.

12:15 A. M. It is late, but I've just had an experience which I wish to record. At midnight I went topside to have a last look at the aurora, but found only a spotty glow on the horizon extending from north to northeast. I had been playing the victrola while I waited for the midnight hour. I was using my home-made repeater and was playing one of the records of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The night was calm and clear. I left the door to my shack open and also my trapdoor. I stood there in the darkness to look around at some of my favorite constellations, which were as bright as I had ever seen them.

Presently I began to have the illusion that what I was seeing was also what I was hearing, so perfectly did the music seem to blend with what was happening in the sky. As the notes swelled, the dull aurora on the horizon pulsed and quickened and draped itself into arches and fanning beams which reached across the sky until at my zenith the display attained its crescendo. The music and the night became one; and I told myself that all beauty was akin and sprang from the same substance. — RICHARD E. BYRD, in "Alone." (New York: Putnam.)

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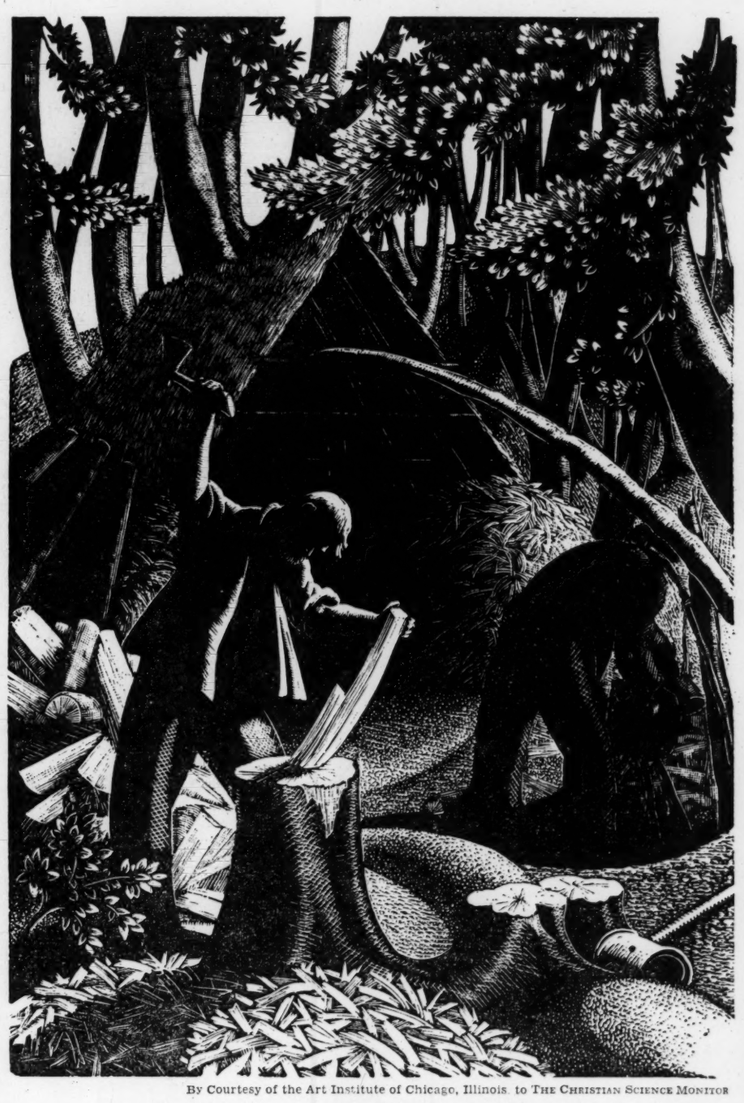
First, Read Well

IT IS JUST as important to know *what* to read as *how* to read. When you have learned to read, you will still have, I hope, a long life to spend in reading. But, at best, you will be able to read only a few books of all that have been written, and the few you do read should include the best. . . . Ideally one should read many or even all of the great books, but the ideal is always at infinity and can only be approached. And the most important thing to know is that you approach it more genuinely by reading a few books well than many poorly. The point is to read well before you read widely. It is better by far to read a cornerstone group of the great books effectively than all of them ineffectively, for there is little or no profit in a vast amount of perfunctory reading. . . . One book will lead to another and so beginning with those which are at the moment nearest home, you may eventually find your way to larger and more remote circles. . . .

The listing of the best books is as old as reading and writing. The teachers and librarians of ancient Alexandria did it. Their book lists were the backbone of an educational curriculum. Quintilian did it for Roman education, selecting, as he said, both *ancient* and *modern* classics. It was done again and again in the Middle Ages by Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians, and for a similar purpose. In the Renaissance, such leaders of the revival of learning as Montaigne and Erasmus made lists of the books they read. . . .

It is to be expected, of course, that the selection of "best books" will change with the times. Yet there is a surprising uniformity in the lists which represent the best choices of any period. In every age, both B. C. and A. D., the list makers include both ancient and modern books in their selections, and they always wonder whether the moderns are up to the great books of the past.—From "How to Read a Book—The Art of Getting a Liberal Education," by MORTIMER J. ADLER. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHAIR BODGERS": *A Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton*

Morning Visit to The Chair Bodgers

IT WAS A morning in May. Never had the beech-woods looked more magical. The sunshine played with them. It splashed the tree trunks with dappled light, till they danced and sparkled and forgot that they were solid columns of wood. . . . This was no wood. It was a ballet, where light danced with shadow.

I won't say that I started out for these magical woods that morning expecting to find chair bodgers. They are not to be found for the looking. . . .

I was looking at the startling beauty around me, when above the rustle of my own feet in the dead leaves I heard a distant sound of the chopping of wood. I listened carefully, for this sound was ill-matched to the season. May was no time for the woodcutter. Could it, I wondered, could it possibly be chair bodgers?

I listened again. Once more I heard the noise of chopping. This time there came with it the purr of the saw. I turned in the direction of these sounds. . . .

Suddenly, among the heaps of brushwood, I noticed a small erection of discoloured thatch, shaped like two playing-cards that had been placed against each other. It was the chair bodger's hut. I had tracked them down. There, before me, stood the most primitive of workshops. At the base of the thatch, the walls of the hut were formed by the shavings from the bodgers' craft, increasing in bulk as the work of months swelled the deposit. The floor of the wood around this erection was covered with the same pale buff shavings, as though the beech trees had by a sudden whim cast off leaves of a lighter shade. These shavings looked strangely cold in shadow against the carpet of dead leaves, but where they escaped from the shade of the hut and ran into patches of sunlight, they blazed. . . .

As I reached the hut I felt that I was looking at a museum piece. It seemed impossible that here and now, in the nineteen thirties, a mere six miles from one of the biggest centres of the furniture trade, this primitive craft could hold its own against the factory-made goods of the town. For here, in the shelter of a thatched hut, with a pole lathe that each generation had repeated through many centuries, two men sat. . . .

Over the old man's shoulder tossed the beautiful shavings, cool and pale in colour, curling and twisting in shape. Out of the opening in the hut were flung the turned, grooved chair legs. And the young man fed the older one with the shaped wood, splitting it roughly outside, with tree stump for block, sawing it to the exact length, rounding it. Their world about them was banked with logs and tree trunks, and cluttered with chips of wood and shavings and hatchets. Three tree stumps were covered with sacks, to be used as seats when meal-times rolled around. Reflecting that there were but two of them here, while places had been set for three, I remembered a talk I had had years before with an ancient chair bodger. "We do always lay a place for a stranger," he had explained. "You never can tell but what the hurdle-maker, or the bavin-binder, or one of the wood-cutters mayn't pass by, and you'd be feeling bad if it looked as if you hadn't expected him. So we always lays for three." Over a smouldering wood fire hung a kettle, suspended from an iron rod that was attached to another tree stump. It was nearing ten o'clock, the hour of their first meal, and the kettle smoked.

Once I had found my chair bodgers, I knew where to look for each of their tools. Chair bodgers are ritualists; their habits do not change. The grindstone would lie at the far side of the hut. I knew, too, that if I looked carefully, I should find the tiny can that they insert into the waterway of the trunk of a tree, that it may catch the rain for their grindstone. . . .

A distant church clock struck ten. Respecting their ritualism, I left them, feeling I had no right to the third tree stump. As I walked away, the sun quivered through the trees, and the woods sparkled with light.—From "Country Matters," by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

BORN IN LONDON in 1900, Miss Leighton is a portraitist, water colorist, and wood engraver. Both her parents are writers, and she has collaborated with them as illustrator. She has a fine sense of quiet human drama, and at the same time conveys her ideas in terms of excellent design.

Nearness

I had always kept my gaze
upon the rainbow,
until I discovered its reflection
in my back-yard pool.

EDITH HILL CARNES

"Trøstens Kunst"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

STORT ER MENNESKEHEDENS BEHOV for den sande Trøst; stort er dens Behov for Helbredelse og Ro, for Glæde og Fred. Da Esajas udsendte det himmelske Budskab (Esajas's Bog 40:1, 2): "Trøst, ja trøst mit Folk, saa siger eders Gud, tal Jerusalem kærligt til" laa heri en Tilkendegivelse af den guddommelige Sandhed, at Gud er den ene og eneste virkelige Magt, og at Mennesker i samme Grad, som de ydmygt og med Forstaaelse vender sig til Ham og af Hjertet sætter al deres Lid til Ham, vil finde Trøst og Sikkerhed, Sundhed og Overflod.

Kristen Videnskab bringer de lidende og sørgende, de skibbrudne og hjemløse et Mildhedens og Medfølelsens Budskab om uendeligt Haab, et ubegrænset Løfte om Sorgens og Smertens Ophør, om Rigdom i Stedet for Fattigdom, om alt godt i Stedet for det onde. Den lærer Mennesker, hvorledes de skal bede paa rette Vis, hvorledes deres Hjerter kan løfte sig til den himmelske Fader i den aandelige Forstaaelses Bøn, som altid bliver hørt. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, slutter "Tilbageblik og Indblik" med et Citat af følgende skønne Vers af A. E. Hamilton:

"Bed Gud at gi' dig Kyndighed
I Trøstens Kunst,
At du maa blive indviet
Og udvalgt til
Et Liv i Medfølelse.
Thi tung er Byrden af det onde
i hvert et Hjerte:
Og Trøstere med Kristi Sind
Behøves højligt."

Kristen Videnskab lærer og gør det muligt for Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] at demonstrere Sandheden i harmonisk Væren, som viser, at "Byrden af det onde" i Menneskets Hjerte er en Illusion eller falsk Forestilling i materiel Sansning. Men denne Lære ignorerer ikke Lidelsens Illusion, indrømmer lige saa lidt, at de, der lider, med Taalmodighed maa bære deres Prøvelser som Manifestationer af Guds uransagelige Vilje. Kristen Videnskab lærer tværtimod Mennesker, hvorledes de vil kunne overvinde Troen paa Synd og Disharmoni, overvinde Smerte og Sygdom ved gennem aandelig Forstaaelse at anvende Guds Kraft.

En Kvinde, som studerede denne Videnskab, blev tilsyneladende pludselig meget syg og led under stærke Smerter. Hun skulde netop samme Aften være Værtinde ved et Juleselskab for nogle unge Piger fra et College, og hun havde gjort alt i Stand til Festligheden, men Vildfarelsen syntes hende for en Stund saa virkelig, at hun sent paa Eftermiddagen gik i Seng. Hun bad en Slægtning, som ligeledes var Kristen Videnskab-Studerende, om at hjælpe sig efter den kristent videnskabelige Metode, der var blevet hende aabenbaret som det sande Lægemiddel mod alt ondt. En Frygt angreb hendes Tanke, men den blev resolut nægtet enhver som helst Virkelighed ud fra en Viden om, at Gud, det gode, ikke skaber Sygdom eller giver sit Minde til, at den skabes, hvad den saa end kaldes. Paa mindre end en Time var enhver Smerte forsvundet og den normale Tilstand genvundet. Inden ret længe stod hun op og klædte sig paa og følte sig saa rask og fri, at hun var i Stand til at tage imod sine Gæster samme Aften uden mindste Spor af Eftermiddagens Tildragelse. Dette viser den "Kyndighed i Trøstens Kunst", hvormed en Forstaaelse af guddommelig Videnskab udruster de Studerende.

Mildhed og Medfølelse, Godhed og Taalmodighed er en absolut Nødvendighed i kristen Helbredelse. Men den Taalmodighed, som Kristen Videnskab lærer, er ikke en taalmodig Underkasten sig det onde eller Vildfarelsen; det er snarere en Taalmodighed, som genspejler Gud og tilintetgør det onde ved en fast, positiv Paastand om, at paa Grund af Guds, det guddommelige Sinds, uendelige Magt og Kærlighed er kun det gode virkeligt.

Under Overskriften i Marginen, "Ægte Helbredelse", paa Side 367 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* taler Mrs. Eddy om "det milde Ord og den kristne Opmuntring, man giver den syge, den medfølende Taalmodighed med hans Frygt og Fjernelsen af Frygten", og paa samme Side siger hun: "Den uendelige Sandhed i Kristus-Helbredelsen er kommet til vor Tid ved en "stille, sagte Susen", ved tyste Ord, ved guddommelig Salving, som levendegør og forhøjer Kristendommens velgørende Virkninger".

Den velsignede "Sandhed i Kristus-Helbredelsen" spreder sine Kærlighedsvinger over den trætte Menneskehed og giver Ly til dem, som søger til den i Ydmyghed og Lærvillighed og prøver paa at forstaa Gud som "et Ly mod Skylregn, en Skygge mod Hede; thi som isnende Regn er Voldsmænds Aande, som Hede i det tørre Land" (Esajas's Bog 25:4, 5). Den bringer Beskæftigelse til arbejdsløse og stiller Menneskers daglige Behov. Den erstatter Uro, Kamp og Ulykke med Tilfredshed, Fred og varig Harmoni. Den fordriver Smerte og Sorg og løfter Mennesker, der betragtedes som hjælpeløse Invalider, op til et Liv i Virksomhed, Sundhed og Duelighed.

Er det da mærkeligt, at Kristen Videnskab-Studerende er taknemmelige mod den højeste Giver af alt godt, og at de nærer den dybeste Taknemmelighed mod Opdageren af denne Videnskab? Den har bragt Harmoni og Lykke ind i deres Liv, og hver evige Dag demonstrerer de dens Sandhed.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Strategy

Give me a prancing robin in a newly tailored
vest,
Give me a spray of lilac buds that seem to
thrive in chill—
And I can trace the subtle moves in April's
patient game,
Beyond the blur and beat of rain upon my
windowsill.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

"Comfort's art"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT IS THE NEED of mankind for true comfort; great is its need for healing and tranquillity, joy and peace. When Isaiah voiced the heavenly message (Isaiah 40:1, 2), "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem," the divine fact was indicated that God is the one real power, and that in proportion as men turn to Him humbly and understandingly, and put in Him their whole heart's trust, they will find comfort and security, health and abundance.

Christian Science is bringing to the sufferers and the afflicted, the storm-tossed and the homeless, a tender, compassionate message of boundless hope, an illimitable promise of surcease of sorrow and pain, of plenty in the place of want, of good instead of evil. It is teaching men how to pray aright, how to lift up their hearts to the heavenly Father in the prayer of spiritual understanding, which is always answered. At the close of "Retrospection and Introspection," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, quotes the following beautiful stanza by A. E. Hamilton:

"Ask God to give thee skill
In comfort's art:
That thou may'st consecrated be
And set apart
Unto a life of sympathy.
For heavy is the weight of ill
In every heart;
And comforters are needed much
Of Christlike touch."

Christian Science teaches, and enables Christian Scientists to demonstrate, the truth of harmonious being, which shows that "the weight of ill" in the human heart is an illusion or false belief of material sense. But this teaching does not ignore the illusion of suffering, nor admit that sufferers must patiently bear their trials as manifestations of the inscrutable will of God. Far from this, Christian Science shows men how to overcome belief in sin and discord, how to overcome pain and disease, by utilizing the power of God through spiritual understanding.

A student of this Science appeared suddenly to become very sick and to be in great pain. She was to be hostess at a Christmas party given for a group of college girls that evening, and she had been making preparations for the event, but error seemed temporarily so real to her that she went to bed in the late afternoon. She asked a relative, who was also a student of Christian Science, to give her help by the Christianly scientific method which had been revealed to her as the true remedy for all evil. Fear assailed her thought, but it was resolutely denied any reality, on the basis that God, good, does not create disease or allow it to be created, whatever it may be called. In less than an hour all pain had disappeared and normal action was established. Before long she arose and dressed, and was so well and free that she was able to receive her guests that evening, with no evidence of the experience of the afternoon. This illustrates the "skill in comfort's art" with which an understanding of divine Science equips its students.

Tenderness and compassion, kindness and patience, are indispensable in Christian healing. But the patience which divine Science teaches us is not patient submission to evil or error; rather is it the patience which reflects God and destroys evil through a steadfast, positive insistence that because of the infinite power and love of God, divine Mind, good alone is real.

Under the marginal heading, "Genuine healing," on page 367 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them;" and on the same page she says, "The infinite Truth of the Christ-cure has come to this age through a 'still, small voice,' through silent utterances and divine anointing which quicken and increase the beneficial effects of Christianity."

The blessed "Truth of the Christ-cure" is spreading its wings of love over tired humanity, sheltering those who turn to it in meekness and with teachableness, seeking to understand God as "a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall" (Isaiah 25:4). It is bringing employment to the unemployed and supply for the needs of men in their daily living. It is replacing unrest, strife, and unhappiness with contentment, serenity, and abiding harmony. It is destroying pain and sorrow, and lifting those who may have seemed to be helpless invalids to lives of activity, health, and usefulness.

Is it any wonder that students of Christian Science are grateful to the supreme Giver of all good, and that they are also profoundly grateful to the Discoverer of this Science? It has brought harmony and happiness into their lives, and they are demonstrating its truth with every passing day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Adam and Fallen Man"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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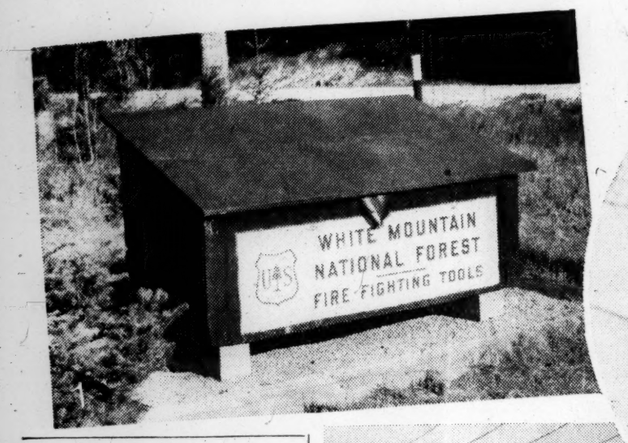
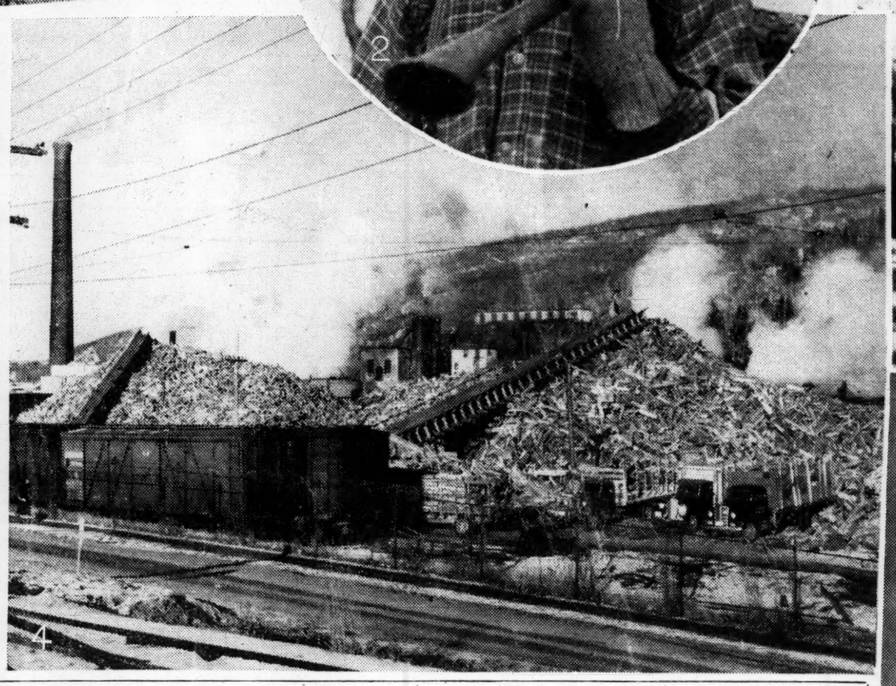
Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1940

Processes of Forest Conservation in White Mountains of New England





U. S. Forest Service

The above views show a 30-year-old project important to all six northeast states. (1) Fire control and other equipment in a standard 24-man cache of tools at Swift River Ranger Station, Passaconaway. These caches are distributed at strategic points throughout the National Forest. (2) Woodsman logging hardwood near Hurlburts Landing, close to Somersville, Conn., for delivery to Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. (3) Single sled descending ice-covered logging road in Waterville Valley. (4) General view of the Brown Company paper mill at Berlin, N. H. Forest products furnish the livelihood for the city of Berlin. (5) Fire tower on Mount Hale, Ammonoosuc Ranger District. Henry C. Hulett, first control staff assistant, office of the Forest Supervisor, is in the foreground, while N. D. Shirley, district ranger, is on upper step. Fire lookout is standing on catwalk of 16 by 16-foot enclosed cab. Northern peaks and Mount Washington in Presidential Range in background.

National Park Yields Uncounted Benefits

Political Star Of Saltonstall Seen on Rise

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's chances for re-election, should he seek another term as is expected, are improving rapidly, according to various political observers—and these observers are not confined to Republican party membership.

From a political low in August, when the 1939 Legislature prorogued, the Governor has gradually regained political strength sapped by legislative wranglings.

Although many persons in the party are not completely satisfied with Governor Saltonstall's administration, they are not ready to oppose him openly. Even these dissatisfied party followers, many of whom have been disgruntled because of the lack of patronage, agree that the Saltonstall administration has made some progress toward more efficient state government and has effected some economies.

Several factors are in the Governor's re-election favor. Not the least of these is the fact that the Legislature for the first time in legislative history is not meeting this year. Inasmuch as the daily skirmishes over legislative proposals, with the usual resulting enmity, have been eliminated this year, the Governor has been able to "saw wood" as one observer said. If the Governor avoids a special session, he will be sitting in "political clover."

Ordinarily the second year in a Governor's administration becomes one long fight with the Legislature. Such fights caused the downfall of Charles F. Hurley who was the first recent Governor to seek renomination and be denied. If the Legislature had not been in session in his second year, some persons believe, he would have stood a real chance for re-election.

Another Saltonstall-favoring factor is that local tax rates are decreasing and state expenditures are being scaled down.

Move for Willkie

A strong movement to support Wendell L. Willkie, dynamic utility magnate, for the Republican Presidential nomination is under way in Massachusetts, with some of the big party leaders considerably interested. It is expected that between now and June 24, when the Republican National Convention opens at Philadelphia, a real campaign will be staged here to prepare the way for the nomination fight.

Preferential Vote

If Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy has his way, every four years Massachusetts voters will have an opportunity to express their preference for Presidential candidates at the April primaries.

Mr. Hedges, who for the second successive Presidential year bucked the Republican state machine to become a delegate to the G. O. P. convention, is ready to file a bill to permit voters to express their preference through writing in the names of the favorites on the ballot.

Now such preferences may be expressed only if the Legislature passes a special enabling act. Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor, has sharply attacked the failure of the 1939 Legislature to adopt such a measure.

Edgar M. Mills

Weather Predictions

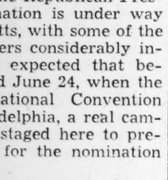
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and normally cool weather this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday. Lowest temperatures in lower 40's. Gentle variable and northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair today and tomorrow, little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair today and tomorrow, little change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow, little change in temperature.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	52	New Orleans	68	80
Chicago	42	68	New York	53	70
Denver	51	74	Norfolk	54	64
Helena	51	88	Philadelphia	53	70
Kansas City	53	74	St. Louis	50	73
Los Angeles	59	84	San Francisco	51	64
Miami	67	86	Washington	54	69
Minneapolis	46	66			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. T., May 11.
B—Maximum, May 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:58 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Sunday, 3:09 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Sunday, 3:47 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Monday, 4 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:24 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:25 p. m.

Unionization in Bay State Advances

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two currents have marked organized labor in Massachusetts during the last five years—one up and the other down—and a great spurt of unionization of the unorganized has helped to produce a big total increase, it was brought out today by analysis of statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries made by local labor observers.

Nine trades that three years ago did not have enough members to be recorded trade by trade today are listed among the standard organized fields of the State, with a total of nearly 50,000 members. There has never been such a mass advance into previously unorganized occupations in the records.

On the other hand, 19 trades show a total decline of almost 30,000 members. These include some of the oldest labor unions in Massachusetts.

Shifts in the labor world disclosed illustrate that it tends to be in movement shaped by general business conditions, industrial changes, legislation, and conditions within labor organization, both national and local.

The biggest increase was made in organization of teamsters, chauffeurs, and similiar workers, the next largest among the electrical, radio and machine workers in the metal and machinery trades, a group which bounded into the State statistics for the first time in 1937.

The trend of the times in union organization evidences itself also in the first appearance of union membership in the bakery industry, of store clerks, gas and electric (public utility) workers, longshoremen, meat cutters, office workers, paper and pulp, and rubber. These grew big enough to count only in the last three recorded years. The total added by these eight lines plus the electrical and radio workers in the metal trades was 48,478 members.

While some of these groups previously had a bit of union membership, it was not sufficiently large to make a tabulation for the trade without disclosing the identity of a particular union, which is against the policy of the Labor Department.

Meantime unions in 16 other trades found their membership going up. These were older zones of organization, where, however, in some instances, unions had not made much headway. These unions gained 40,428 members in the five years.

They were the hod carriers and common laborers of the building trades, painters, also other building trades employees outside of the major unions, machinists, molders, miscellaneous printing employees, railway clerks, street and electric railway employees, garment workers, Government employees, hotel and restaurant employees, leather workers, truck drivers, chauffeurs, telephone operators and workers, and theatrical stage employees, also the general minor and unclassified trades.

Membership in this set of unions footed up to 92,303 in 1935. By 1939 it had lifted to 132,731.

Losses meantime had overtaken unions particularly in the boot and shoe industry, and also the textile industry. In the first the decline amounted to 20,000 members, as in 1935 membership stood at 59,345 and four years later at 29,796. The textile drop brought 46,065 members down to 36,591, or a falling off of nearly 10,000.

Other trades which developed declines include the bricklayers, mason and plasterers, carpenters, electrical workers in the building trades, plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters, other metal tradesmen than those previously named in the metal and machinery trades, bookbinders, compositors and printing pressmen, locomotive engineers, firemen, freight handlers, station agents and railroad trainmen, barbers, brewery and soft drink workers, stationary firemen, municipal and State employees, and musicians.

Decline in this group of trades and occupations brought it down from a total of 108,043 to 78,066, or a net drop of 29,977 since 1935.

This loss was made up and nearly 50,000 more members added.

Exhibits of Massachusetts And New Hampshire at Fair

The 1940 New York World's Fair, which opened at 10 a. m. today, saw two New England States, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, participating in new exhibits. Massachusetts, with $20,000 appropriated by the Legislature, is occupying the same space she did last year and leasing the rest to manufacturers. New Hampshire has taken over the building which in 1939 housed the State of Maine exhibit.

Massachusetts is picturing her scenic charms "from farmlands to mountains, from mountains to villages," in a moving panorama. Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Mass., Chairman of the Massachusetts World's Fair Committee, left Boston this morning to open the Massachusetts Building at 2 p. m.

New Hampshire is also taking the spotlight, with an exhibit costing more than $35,000, featuring its year 'round attraction as a resort center, with particular emphasis on its winter sports.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire are the only New England States participating in the Fair this year.

The Massachusetts and New Hampshire buildings are in the Court of States, within walking distance of the Lagoon of Nations, situated to the south, not far from the Independent Subway gate. They are almost at the opposite end of the Fair grounds from industrial exhibits, such as General Motors and to the west of these. Boulevards leading up to the Court of States are Congress Street and Rainbow Avenue.

Massachusett's exhibit is divided into the Hall of the Present and the Hall of the Past. Massachusetts's varied industries and trade are shown. To add to scenic effects, colors change from summer's cool green to autumn's brighter hues. Massachusetts in history and invention is depicted in the Hall of the Past. Special attention is invited to her collection of ship models from Boston, New Bedford and Salem.

New Hampshire's White Mountain ski tows and the tramway at Mount Washington will be interesting alike to skiing enthusiasts and visitors from the far South, who may never have seen a ski. A large snowmobile, a waterfall, and a brook coursing through typical woodlands and emptying into a pool, are also featured.

The State of Maine did not appropriate money for the Fair this year because of need for economy. Last year's results were very fine, it was felt.

More than 3,000,000 people visited the Massachusetts exhibit last year, the Committee stated.

Young People Urged to Save Folk Music

Methods of encouraging young musicians to collect and write down American folk tunes for posterity were described by Mrs. Phyllis Lations Hanson, Chairman of the National Competitive Music Festivals, at the final morning session of the Massachusetts Federation of Music clubs meeting in a two-day bi-ennial Convention at the Hotel Vendome.

Mrs. Hanson told the convention that more than 250,000 juniors were engaged in competitive musical activities under the leadership of music clubs throughout the United States and that these juniors were especially being encouraged to seek out truly American folk tunes in their homes and in the localities where they live and to make transcripts of them. The committee hopes to compile and publish these unique American tunes and preserve them in this manner, Mrs. Hanson said.

A telegram from Mrs. Vincent Hillis Ober, President of the National Federation of Music Clubs, was read to the convention at the banquet last night at which Mrs. Russell T. Hatch, member of the Board of Directors of the National Federation; Miss Ruth M. Ferry, National Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, spoke.

Benefits of National Forest Portrayed

By Roland J. Sawyer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11 — The story of what a long range conservation program can do economically and socially for a region is being told today as forestry and planning experts appraise the benefits to New England of the White Mountain National Forest, now in its thirtieth year.

It is a story of how serious ravages of woodlands by fire have been almost completely checked, how a system of reforestation has been substituted for unregulated forest exploitation, how a serious threat of floods on many New England rivers on a scale unknown has been curbed, and how a vast territory has been developed for industrial and recreational benefits.

This, in a word, is what has been accomplished for New England in the White Mountain National Forest since President Taft signed the Weeks Law in 1911.

M. A. Mattoon, formerly superintendent of the White Mountain National Forest (now Assistant Regional Forester) told part of the story in a recent interview. The picture is completed by Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission, in an article in the April issue of the magazine American Forests.

Prior to the Weeks Law, when there was no legislation providing for forest conservation, American treatment of its mountain forests "was like that of the Chinese," writes Mr. Cutter. But whereas the process of exploitation and waste was slow in China, "we used railways and every quick device known to Yankee ingenuity," he recalls.

For example, Mr. Cutter tells of the great lumber and pulp companies which went into the White Mountains in the early 1900's. Hillsides were shaved; sometimes "only the larger logs were taken and in order to roll these larger logs to subsidiary dirt roads, everything was cut clean."

Large quantities of slash, left lying everywhere on the mountain sides, provided tinder for tremendous forest fires which followed. Mr. Cutter states that "over many thousands of acres the soil with the slash was consumed to the bare rocks."

He recalls that in a single summer, 1903, some 83,000 acres were burned.

Forest fires today never consume more than three or possibly four acres annually in the national forest, Mr. Mattoon reports, this great improvement being due not only to the adequate fire prevention service but to the broad policy of conservation which provides for reforestation and eliminates waste and slash.

Sometimes it is not realized that all of the large rivers in New England, except the Penobscot, originate in the White Mountain region. From this mountain hinterland flow the Kennebec, the Androscoggin, the Merrimac, and the Connecticut.

These waters are the backbone of New England power: they churn the turbines in New England's generating plants; they turn the factory wheels in many an industry; they furnish the water supply for many a city and town.

The all-round importance to New England of protecting this water supply is self-evident. But if the waste and exploitation of both the forests and soils had been permitted to continue in the White Mountains, the results might have been serious in the extreme, declare Mr. Mattoon and Mr. Cutter.

The problem which faced New England in the White Mountains in 1911 was greater, they believe, than the single State of New Hampshire could handle.

"New Hampshire never could have solved it," Mr. Cutter writes, adding that while it was a problem for the Federal Government, nevertheless "New Hampshire has no cause for regret" that the United States Forest Service (under the Department of Agriculture) undertook the program of land purchase and reforestation.

In the years that the White Mountain tract has been built up and improved, the forest resources of New England have been steadily built up. The result today is that many New Hampshire towns and villages have industries directly dependent on the products of the forest.

Some 50 New Hampshire industries employing 7,000 to 8,000 people, Mr. Mattoon reports, are partially dependent upon the national forest for lumber. In the town of Lincoln, for example, there is a large pulp mill which will obtain one third of its pulp from the Government woodland for the next 20 years.

Likewise the city of Berlin, in northern New Hampshire, depends considerably upon the forest crop that grows in the mountains, he said.

It is gratifying to conservationists that the yearly return of the lumber harvest from the national forest more than offsets the operating cost to the Government, Mr. Mattoon states.

Cadets Start Training Cruise

With 116 cadets aboard, the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, sailed from the Boston Navy Yard, Charlestown, today, for the annual cruise that is a definite part of the training of Massachusetts boys who aspire to be officers in the American Merchant Marine. The customary cruise is to European ports, but this year it will be limited to the Atlantic seaboard and the tropics, because of the war.

Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N., retired, skipper of the Nantucket—itself a former navy gunboat—was on the bridge with a navigating officer, while parents and relatives of the cadets waved bon voyage from the pier as the bark-rigged iron vessel headed down stream for the 40-mile "shake-down" cruise to Gloucester. It is the first lap of a voyage of 8,985 miles, scheduled to end Sept. 23 with return of the Nantucket to Boston.

About half of the cadets are making their first cruise, and the records of past voyages show that the boys return with new confidence—matured, wind-tanned men. Discipline aboard ship is strict, and the kindly but firm "handling" of the boys goes a long way toward preparing them to command at a future time.

Demand for officers in the merchant marine is much larger since the United States embarked on an auspicious shipbuilding program, calculated to modernize and rehabilitate the American merchant marine. The cadets aboard the Nantucket are assured of jobs already, though about 30 of them have only recently entered the school, for a two-year course. Diplomas from the school entitle them to take Federal examinations for licenses as third officer or third engineer, and the records show that graduates pass with unusually high marks.

About 1,500 miles of the cruise will be under sail, the cadets getting practical experience on the yardarms in what is almost a lost art—handling sail on a square rigger—in these days of steam, oil and electric propulsion.

After lying at Gloucester for five days the Nantucket will sail for Washington, and thence to Norfolk, Havana, St. Thomas, San Juan, Guantanamo, Cristobal, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Norfolk again; Glen Cove, N. Y.; East Lamoine, Maine; Fall River, Mass., and Cataumet, Mass.

Democracies in Danger, Says Wife of President

WALLINGFORD, Conn., May 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday that "the democracies of the world are fighting for their lives, and no longer can we take our own democracy for granted."

Speaking to 500 undergraduates and faculty members of the exclusive Choate School here, the wife of the President urged the boys to "know what our obligations are and to understand what our privileges in a democracy really mean."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
Premiere of "The Hands of the Clock," featuring Sara Allgood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry" starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "Saint's Double Trouble," with George Sanders. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris. 4:25, 7:50.

Exeter—
"Pinocchio." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "They Come by Night," with Will Fyffe. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Pinocchio," holding over. On the same program "Reno," with Richard Dix, Gail Patrick and Anita Louise.

Fenway—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "On Their Own." 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Marseillaise," featuring Louise Jouvet and Lise Delamare. 1:15, 4:30, 7:45. Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 2:30, 5:50, 9:05. Also Jascha Heifetz in "They Shall Have Music." 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Johnny Apollo," starring Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:30. Also "Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
Merle Oberon, George Brent, and Pat O'Brien in "Til We Meet Again." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Tear Gas Squad." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Also The Jones Family in "On their Own." 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"So This Is London," with George Sanders and Berton Churchill. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. Also "Hidden Gold," with William Boyd. 12:10, 4:05, 8. Stage: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Dr. Cyclops." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
Travel films: San Francisco Fair, Province of Quebec and Death Valley. "Tennis with Bill Tilden," "Baseball—Boston Bees," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
The Life and Influence of the Mississippi; Bob Benchley; Palestine, tour; "Your Town," an industrial created city; Geo. Olsen's Orchestra; tennis, yachts, cartoons and thirty minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Lights Out in Europe," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Girl of the Streets," 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Four Daughters," starring the Lane Sisters. Also "History Is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard. Also "The Swiss Family Robinson," with Freddie Bartholomew and T. Mitchell.

University—
Laurence Olivier in "Rebecca," 2:20, 5:35, 8:50. Also "The March of Time—America's Youth—1940," 2, 5:15, 8:30. Tomorrow: Alice Faye in "Little Old New York." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Sidewalks of London," with Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Radio— Page 10

At the Pops Tonight

"Semper Fidelis" March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Hymn to St. Cecilia ..... Gounod
"Samson and Delilah," Fantasia ..... Saint-Saens
Concertstück ..... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," Variations ..... Weinberger
Songs by the Regis College Glee Club
Gypsy Song from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair" ..... Foster
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus. Daily at 2:15 and 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Katharine Baxter, pianist; Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Sunday Night at the Pops

Tauno Hannikainen, Guest Conductor
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
Elegy from "King Christian II" ..... Sibelius
"Night Ride and Sunrise" ..... Sibelius
Scherzo and Finale from Symphony No. 2 in D major ..... Sibelius
Symphony No. 1 in C minor ..... Brahms

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Windjammer Refits at Boston To Meet War Tonnage Call

Log of the Port of Boston

War that brought about the building of many wooden ships of the windjammer type, nearly a quarter of a century ago, is now repeating its call for tonnage and beckoning to the few remaining big sailing schooners to come out of hibernation for a new era of active service.

Today, the four-master Helen Barnet Gring is in drydock at Chelsea, preparatory to sailing in the West Indian trade. The 1,226 gross-ton schooner, built at Camden, Maine, in 1919, is one of the few remaining war-built fleet of wooden sailing ships, and Capt. William F. Plummer, of Bath, Maine, skipper, expects the new call to service to be successful because of the increasing demand for tonnage due to the present war.

India Service Arrival

First arrival at Boston in the India service of the old Pioneer Line vessels since that line was sold by the United States Maritime Commission to the American Export Lines, is due Sunday. It is a vessel that was renamed to conform to the other names used by the new owners, and is now known as the Excellency. Cargo will be loaded at Boston for Suez, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon, schedule calling for departure Monday.

Captain Green on Leave

Capt. Burton H. Green, U. S. N., in charge of the Boston branch hydrographic office of the United States Navy for the past eight months, is now on two months' leave of absence, prior to retirement, effective June 30. He has served 39 years in the Navy and his last command at sea was the Quincy-built cruiser Vincennes. No successor has been appointed as yet.

Fire Warning By Saltonstall Urges Caution

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall acted swiftly yesterday to prevent additional forest fire damage by issuing a warning to Massachusetts citizens "to avoid every possible risk of setting a fire" and by threatening to close the woods.

A special 3-member emergency committee was appointed by the Governor to co-ordinate all available State and local agencies to fight forest fires.

The Governor's action came after a conference with Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety; Raymond E. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation; and Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, whom he appointed as the emergency committee.

Mr. Kenney reported that more than 700 forest fires have already devastated between 5,000 and 8,000 acres of Massachusetts woodland. He told the Governor that there is reason to believe that many of the fires have been set deliberately.

Although Mr. Kenney and Mr. McSweeney assured Governor Saltonstall that the State was better prepared than ever to fight forest fires, the present hazard is so great that the complete assistance of the public is required.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"U. S. and Germany." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Military Band. HAT5 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front," GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg., 13.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight," talk by Howard Marshall, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, May 12

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Organ Recital. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—American Voices. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—10:25 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Just as They Are in Japan

Boecker

Two Girls Under Boston Cherry Trees

Miss Fukami Sato, formerly on Harvard's Fogg Art Museum staff, and Miss Blanche Magurn of Boston visit the famous Japanese cherry trees in the Arnold Arboretum. At the photographer's request, both are in Japanese costume, to make the scene authentic, and each has the sash tied in a different style. "The trees are as beautiful as any in my own land," Miss Sato said, "and I am very happy to see them blossoming here in America just as in Japan."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, May 13

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 13

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks: The True Meaning of Success," Frederic Basedow.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, May 12

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

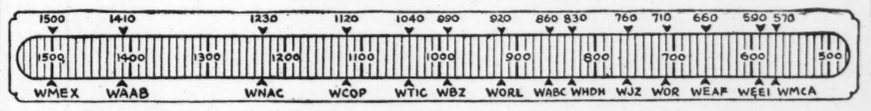
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free: Custodians of Freedom."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature: Canadian Prose," Prof. John C. Scammell.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Connecticut College Gift

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 11 (AP)—Katharine Blunt, President, has announced the gift of $40,000 to Connecticut College from the Carnegie Corporation for general development purposes.

Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**Columbia Concert**	**Opening Ceremonies:**	"Golden Melodies":	**Boston Bees-New York**	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15	**Orchestra; News**	**New York World's Fair**	string ensemble	**Giants baseball game**	Organ Concert
3:30	**Opening of New**	**of 1940: Mayor La**	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	**Boston Bees-New York**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	**York World's Fair**	**Guardia; Gov. Lehman**	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	**Giants baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	Radio Music Festival	**Boston Bees-New York**	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	Les Brown's Orchestra	**Giants baseball game**	"Consolairs"
4:30	"Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	**Boston Bees-New York**	Musicale
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	**Giants baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Champion typist	Teachers College Choir	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Eddie Duchin's Or.	**Authentic Peruvian mu-**	Teachers College Choir	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	**sic from Lima, Peru**	Sonny James' Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Sport program	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance".	Sport program	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Peace talk	"Renfrew of the Mount-	News Service	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	**The World Today**	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**"People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"For the Children"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	garten"; variety	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30	**"Sky Blazers";**	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Interviews	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	**dramatizations**	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Woody Herman's Orch.	**"The Favorite Chapter";**	**War news roundup from**	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15	dramatizations	**John Gunther, news**	**dramatization**	**New York, Paris, Brus-**	of Music
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Saxie Dowell's Orchestra	**sels and Washington**	The Rhythmettes
8:45	chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Saxie Dowell's Orchestra	**War news roundup**	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Concert Music	New England Federation	New England Candlepin
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr: Hoosier	Concert Music	of Men's Glee Clubs	Bowling Championships
9:30	Orchestra; soloists,	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	**Mozart Opera Series:**	New England Candlepin
9:45	"Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	**Frank Black, conductor**	**Act I, "Magic Flute";**	Bowling Championships
10:00	Serenade"	"Melody in the Night"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	**Alfred Wallenstein, con-**	News Service
10:15	**Rep. Patman, Texas**	"Melody in the Night"	vocalist	**ductor**	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Dance Time"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Rep. Martin Sweeney**	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:45	"Dance Time"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	**Oberlin College 1940 Re-**	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Music	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Weather Service	**publican Mock Con-**	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	**Wendell L. Willkie,**	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	"Fun at the Fair"	**vention: Rep. Chester**	"Day's End"
11:45	**talk**	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	"Fun at the Fair"	**C. Bolton, Ohio**	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	European News; Organ	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	**Susquehanna Emer-**	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet.	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	**gency Network**	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	program	Mother's Day talk	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Southernaires"; Negro	Robert Stewart, tenor.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio; vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Trinity Church	News; "Invitation to	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Service	Music"; recordings	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church	Happy Jim Parsons	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Service	Weather; Music	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News; weather	Living Composers	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Piano soloist	Concert	"Washington Snapshots"	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Living Composers	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Concert	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	**Pilgrimage of Poetry**	Religious program	Relay from Rome	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Relay from Rome	Portuguese Hour
1:30	**"Democracy in Ac-**	News Service	"Silver Strings"	Relay from Rome	Portuguese Hour
1:45	**tion": drama**	Al and Lee Reiser's Or.	"Silver Strings"	Relay from Rome	Portuguese Hour
2:00	**Salute to the**	"Treasure Tales of	Drama and music	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15	**Americas**	Song"	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	'News and Rhythm'	"Salon Silhouettes";	**University of Chicago**	"Mystery History"; quiz	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	'News and Rhythm'	Josef Honti, director	**Round Table**	program	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	**Columbia Broad-**	Vocational Quiz	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**casting Symphony**	Foreign Policy Assn.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Orch., Howard**	**Golden Rule Foundation**	**News from Europe**	Mother's Day program	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Barlow, conductor;**	**Mother's Day Program**	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Mother's Day program	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Aaron Copland,**	"National Vespers"	Woody Herman's Orch.	El Paseo Troubadors	"Strings and Things":
4:15	**commentator**	"National Vespers"	Woody Herman's Orch.	El Paseo Troubadors	orchestra
4:30	**"We Take Your**	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45	**Word": drama**	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	time hymns and songs	Azaleas
5:00	Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15	Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	Network speaker	Network speaker	of the Air
5:30	Your Dust Interview"	"Star Dust Interview"	"From Hollywood To-	"Rendezvous"; vocalists;	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Movie talk	Sports and News	day"; vocalists; orch.	orchestra	"Silent People"; drama
6:00	"Fun in Print";	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Religious program
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	Mother's Day program
7:15	News of the World	**News from Europe**	**comedy; orchestra**	"Supper Dance"	'The Friendly Singer"
7:30	**"The Adventures of**	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Bandwagon; Bob Cros-	**News from Berlin**	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	**Ellery Queen"**	Fisk Jubilee Choir	by's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	Raymond Scott's	"Keep Off the Grass";	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	Orch.; N. Wynn	Musical Comedy Revue	**Dickson; guests; orch.**	**Air: 'Veterans' Pensions'**	cal Album"; Gilbert &
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.,	New York Drama Critics	**"One Man's Family";**	**American Forum of the**	Sullivan selections
8:45	vocalists; News	Circle Awards	**dramatic sketch**	**Air: 'Veterans' Pensions'**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:15	**Hour: Greenfield**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:30	**Village Choir;**	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Mother's Day program
9:45	**Symphony Orch.**	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Mother's Day program
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Talks, J. Edgar Hoover,**	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	**Henry Monsky**	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour"; John	"For Cotton and Coun-	WGN Symphonic Hour:	News Service
10:45	Organ; Weather	J. Anthony, director	try"; drama and music.	soloists; orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Red Nichols's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsodies," with	"Day's End"
11:30	Andy Kirk's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.	Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:45	Andy Kirk's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.	Woody Herman's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Network speaker
11:15	"Life Begins"	"Star Dust Interview"	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Baritone soloist
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Charley Freshwater's	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Cowboy Band	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	**Cordell Hull**	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; drama	News Service	Studio speakers
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell" sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Hits and Bits	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"; tran-	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	scriptions	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	morrow"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Road to Romance"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**Boston Bees-New York**	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Giants baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Bees-New York**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	'Vic and Sade'; sketch.	**Giants baseball game**	Organ Concert
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Bees-New York**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	**Giants baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**Boston Bees-New York**	Consolairs
4:45	Negro Male Quartet	Sport program; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Giants baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Exploring Music"	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	The Frolics Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**Sammy Kaye's Orches-**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial drama	**tra; Vass Family**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time";	"Sanity in Art"; speak-	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	ers	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	**symphonic orchestra**	matic sketch	Piano duet
9:00	**Theater: Fred Mc-**	"The Green Hornet"	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	**Murray and Loret-**	mystery drama	program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:30	**ta Young in "True**	Daniel T. Tobin, talk	**Alec Templeton Time:**	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:45	**Confession"**	Paul Martin's Music	**piano; soloist; orchestra**	Jack Denny's Orchestra	News Service; Sports
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**"Gallant American**	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Local sports
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Women"; drama**	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Local sports
10:30	Salute to G. Gray	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Local sports
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Local sports
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15	News Service	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Emil Rieve, talk	Wally Roth's Trio
11:30	Frankie Masters'	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

MacDowell Day May 13 to See Honoring Stamp's First Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., May 11—MacDowell Day, May 13, will be made the occasion of the first day's sale, here, of the new MacDowell five-cent stamp in the commemorative series now being brought out by the Post Office Department. The Federal Post Office Department will be represented by Roy North of Washington, Third Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of opening days' sales.

Mr. North will sell the first sheet of stamps to Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer. This will be followed by a pageant on the terrace of the Historical Building depicting some of MacDowell's work.

At 11 a. m. the Work Projects Administration Federated Band will hold its concert in the square, and at noon one of the largest luncheons ever held at Peterborough will be served to 400 persons in the main auditorium of the Town House.

The guests of honor, in addition to Mrs. MacDowell, will be Mr. North, Senator and Mrs. Charles W. Tobey, Representative and Mrs. Foster Stearns, Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his entire Council, Harry L. Linquist of New York, editor of Stamps; Theodore E. Steinway, piano manufacturer and owner of the famous Steinway Art Collection; President Michael J. Carroll of the New Hampshire Chapter, National Association of Postmasters, and some 70 New Hampshire postmasters, and Alvin A. Lucier of Nashua, former member of the MacDowell Colony.

Francis B. Donovan, President of the Peterborough Rotary Club, will preside, and Judge Chester B. Jordan of Keene will be toastmaster.

There will be a symphony concert at 3 p. m. by the WPA Federated Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Harry C. Whittemore, at the Peterborough Golf Club. A MacDowell symphony will be played. Mrs. MacDowell will play a piano solo.

Following the symphony, open house will be held at Hillcrest for the official guests.

Following the program at Peterborough, the official party will go to Keene to visit the Monadnock Region Stamp Exposition, the largest exhibition held in New England. This will include a special exhibit, sent from Washington by the Post Office Department in charge of a special clerk, who will give collectors an opportunity to purchase any of the new issues that have been brought out.

Mrs. MacDowell, Mr. Lindquist and Mr. Steinway will be on the speakers' list for the dinner and Monadnock Region Stamp Exposition at 6:30 p. m.

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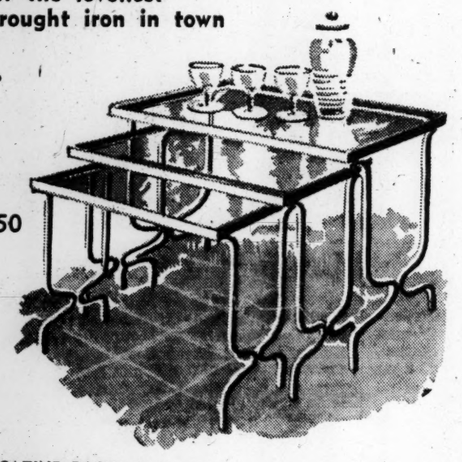

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Massachusetts Club Women Meet in Annual Convention

Once again the spotlight will focuss on club women of Massachusetts as 2,000 delegates from all parts of the State assemble for the annual conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Junior clubs are holding their meeting today, preliminary to the main convention of the senior group on Monday and continuing through Wednesday morning. Round table conferences this afternoon, followed by a banquet, presentation of 5 new junior clubs, and a talk by Max Gilstrap, United States Ranger-Naturalist, are features of the program of the younger club women.

Monday's opening session will shift into "high" immediately with a talk by Dr. Samuel Hazzard Cross, head of the department of German and Slavic languages at Harvard University on the subject, "There are Frontiers Still."

In the afternoon, Miss Elizabeth Drew, graduate of Oxford, and lecturer at Cambridge University, will address the women on "The Modern Spirit in Literature." Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, first Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be another afternoon speaker. Mrs. Whitehurst recently startled Connecticut Federation women by the assertion that many women today are in favor of dictatorship, her point being that subversive influences are active in American thought and should be uprooted.

Appropriate climax to the opening day will be the "Crystal Perisphere" pageant in the evening, commemorating 46 years of progress of the Massachusetts Federation. More than 200 women will take part in this affair.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Samuel Inman is scheduled to speak on "Pan America," and in the afternoon there will be a forum, "Telling the Consumer." Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall are expected as guests of honor in the evening and Lieut.-Col Stewart-Roddie will be a speaker.

The Rev. Dr. Carl Heath Kopf, of the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church on Beacon Street, will deliver the address at the final session on Wednesday morning.

© Bachrach

Mrs. David A. Westcott

Of Dorchester, candidate for president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Federation will meet in annual convention May 13, 14, and 15 in Swampscott.

Juvenile Art On Exhibition Until May 23

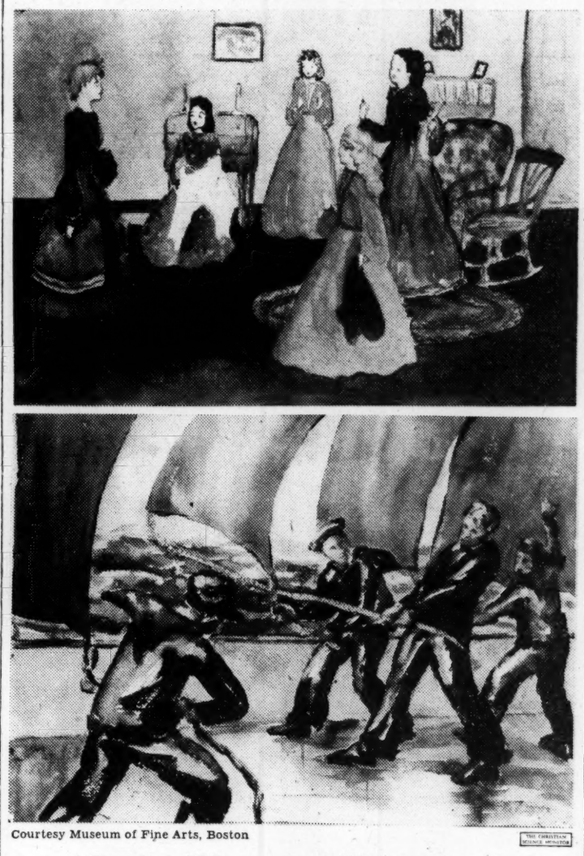
Concurrent with the Picasso show of the Institute of Modern Art, in the galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the annual exhibition of the children's classes of the latter institution is announced, and will continue until May 23. The visitor who loses his catalogue and wonders into which exhibition he has wandered may establish his whereabouts by realizing that the children's work is nearly all intelligible.

Take, for example, Joan Heffernan's portrait of the March family in "Little Women," or William Semple's "World of Tomorrow," as seen from the General Motors section of the New York World's Fair, or Donald Gross's water color entitled "Snowbound." No one would have the slightest difficulty recognizing, in the decorative riverscape of Marjory Springer, the "World from the Point of View of a Turtle."

Executed by young people from eight years of age to 18, about 400 of them, the exhibits include every type of free brush drawing. A group of 10-minute sketches by one of the more advanced classes follows the technique of "think for three minutes, draw for two minutes, think again for three minutes, and finish the sketch in the last two." The students relish the game.

Group enterprises, by selected students in several classes, follow the mediaeval mural idea of collaboration. Four have worked together on a triptych entitled "The Victory." Six children about 10 years old wrought together to produce successive scenes from the tale of the little woman on the King's Highway. The plasteline modeling class has some figures to show which are both lively and original, and there are sculptures in soap, too.

Work of Future Artists



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Results of Museum's Children's Classes

Top: "Little Women," a water color of the March family by Joan Heffermann.

Below: "Sailors," a water color drawing by Helen Thomson.

Relief Ships Take Supplies to Poland

Bentley W. Warren, Jr., New England Chairman of the Pederewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., 230 Commonwealth Avenue, has just received from Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, Vice-President of the National Committee, acknowledgement of his latest check for $5,000, and news of three ships going to Poland with much-needed supplies for the war victims there.

The Commission for Polish Relief, Mrs. Kellogg informed Mr. Warren, has loaded the ships with food consigned to Warsaw. The Paderewski Fund is the money-raising organization throughout the country that helps the Commission buy all necessary supplies.

The Manhattan reached Genoa April 30, carrying 540,000 pounds of food for Warsaw and the Washington and the Guilia are both on the high seas, having sailed May 4 and 5, carrying, between them, 2,538,000 pounds of food, also destined for the former Polish capital.

The cargoes consisted of evaporated milk, lard, vegetables fats, corn grits, rye flour, and sugar.

Columbia's Dewey Talks at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 11—That natural science is not an entity in itself but rather one phase of the "common social human enterprise," was the keynote of an address by Prof. John Dewey, famed educator and philosopher at Columbia, before a gathering of students and faculty at Wellesley College. Speaking on "Man and the Sciences," natural science, he said, has generally been considered as something apart from humanism but in truth this is not so.

Natural science, he asserted, comes from an impulse to penetrate into the reason for things. This curiosity and striving after the unknown requires, he added, first of all, imagination that will provide an hypothesis and an inkling of the truth upon which to build. Those who conceive of natural science only as a systematized body of knowledge, of facts nicely bound up and laid on shelves, fail to see the vital point that it is a living, creative activity. Laws, proofs, etc., he said, are only the products of natural science and not natural science itself.

It is important to remember, said Dr. Dewey, that natural science is not only a human activity but it is a co-operating enterprise. Past facts are used to build into the future, natural science being always a growing activity.

Somerville Plans New Fire District

The Somerville Planning Board must consider a proposal approved by the Somerville Aldermen calling for the establishment of a new fire district to include both sides of Mystic Avenue from the Northern Artery to the Medford line.

The district, if established, would automatically inaugurate new building rules pertaining to fireproof construction material and if any existing building should be 50 per cent destroyed by fire, it would be subject to new rules in that it would have to be rebuilt of fireproof material, and renovation and alterations would be strictly supervised.

The project is in keeping with a general campaign in the city to eliminate fire hazards by razing dilapidated structures to bring further deductions in fire rates.

R. I. Applicants For Warden Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I., May 11—Extension by two weeks of the deadline for filing applications for civil service examinations for the $5,000 job as Warden of the State Prison here has raised the number of applicants from eight to 45, Civil Service Director Maxwell A. DeVoe announced.

New York leads the list with 15 applicants; Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Michigan are next with nine each and the others are Michigan, two; Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey, one each.

Warden Clement J. Ferling, former assistant to Warden Lewis E. Lawes, will return to his former post at Sing Sing this month.

Around the Corner—

Little House That Wasn't There —A special officer in Taunton the other day was handed a rather tough assignment. He was instructed to find the five-room cottage and barn belonging to a woman who reported that they had disappeared from their Seekell Street location. At last advices he was still on the watch for the errant structures.

* * *

Ladders of Success — John E. Bradley of Portland, Maine, had been climbing ladders of success for 48 years when he decided to retire this spring—"to look after my grandchildren," as he says. One of his greatest measures of success was the ever-widening circle of his friends sailing the seven seas, and waiting to renew acquaintance each time their ships came into the harbor.

For John Bradley has spent many years as a ship chandler's runner. In good or bad weather, day or night, he used to go out in his little harbor boat to mount the Jacob's ladder of each newly arrived vessel. To begin with there were the square-riggers quite often, then the long five and six masted schooners, the rusty tramp steamers, the white and shining yachts, and finally modern passenger liners and fast Diesel-driven freighters.

From the windows of his home, looking out over the harbor he can see them still.

* * *

From School Days — Arthur Godfrey, radio entertainer heard through Station WAAB in Boston, gets a lot of fan mail. In the pile the other day was one note which took him back a score of years or so.

It was from a classmate in school. "The last time I sent you a note," she wrote, "I had to stay after school and write, 'I will not pass notes to Arthur Godfrey again,' 100 times."

* * *

Everything Under Control — Startled pedestrians stopped on Beacon Street the other day to watch a crowd of men and women hurriedly vaulting the wooden fence near the railroad bridge. They sprinted, scrambled and climbed—and finally ran or slid—each one according to his individual taste, down the incline to the tracks below.

"What's wrong?" queried observers. "Train jumped track? Engine stalled—or something?"

"Nope," was the reply "the ball game's just started in Fenway Park."

Nature Walk in Fells

The regular weekly WPA-MDC Nature Walk will take place Sunday afternoon in the Middlesex Fells reservation in Medford and Stoneham, starting at 2:30 p. m. The walk will cover four miles over varied terrain. Led by the WPA Staff Naturalist, the hikers will listen to a talk on the subject, "Looking for Spring Birds." Such interesting places as Quarter Mile Pond, Shiner Pool, and the Fells reservoir will be visited.

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Selected from Choice Cut Flower Varieties

Dozen 50c; 100 $3.50

For a continuous supply of cut flowers plant Gladiolus at intervals of about 10 days until early July.

Consult our Catalogue, gladly sent upon request, for a Complete line of Flower, Vegetable, and Grass Seed.

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for SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, GARDEN SUPPLIES

Mail orders filled same day as received

PERRY SEED COMPANY

"New England's Leading Seed Store"

12 and 13 Faneuil Hall Square

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Over seas fraught with danger... thru shipping lanes that daily grow more perilous... came these famous masterpieces of Swiss craftsmanship, with their soft, rich leathers - crisp, good looks - and the most amazing comfort you've ever known! Ready for you in many colors, but better hurry - no telling when we'll get any more!

In black, blue, beige or brown morocco, or white calf $10.75.

ALPINAIRE

In soft yet durable "relax calf" Black, brown, beige, blue, white, white with brown or blue trim $9.75.

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Temple Place, Boston and Wellesley

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

JORDAN'S *Summer Haven*

FOR OUTDOOR LIVING

(At left) Wrought-Iron Table and 4 Chairs

Hand-forged. All joints are torch-welded for extra strength. Finished in Pompeian green. Table has 28x48-inch glass top. Kapok-filled, duck-covered boxed seat cushions, $2 each extra.

$49.75 complete

Console table to match above	$12.50	Card Table	$19.75
Table with 30x60-inch glass top	$25.00	Round Table with 42-inch glass top	$25.00
Console or serving table to match	$13.50	Love Seat with cushions	$24.75
Chaise Longue with cushions	$50.00	Coffee Table	$10.00
Settee with cushions	$89.50	30-Inch square Table	$19.75

(Above) Pillow-Arm Glider — Note the big, plump cushions. Covered in simulated moleskin—blue, red, green or maroon with white trim. Seat cushion is an innerspring mattress. **$29.75**

Spring Steel Chair to match glider **$9.95**

(At left) Umbrella—Covered in heavy duck (water-repellent, soil-resistant) in blue-and-white, green-and-white and other colors to order. Pole is chrome-plated. **$27.75**

Steel Table (white) shown with umbrella. **$12.50**

Yacht Chairs (shown under umbrella). Heavy wooden frame, finished white. Duck seat and back in green, lemon or blue. **$4.98** each

(Above) Hickory Settee—Seat and back are of split cane. A rugged, rustic piece. Treated to preserve the wood. Front edge has new "stocking guard." **$13.95**

Arm Chair to Match Settee—Strong and durable furniture for your garden's beauty spot. Also has "stocking guard." **$6.95**

(Left) Chinese Peel Cane Tub Chair—Light, easy to move, cool and comfortable. **$3.98**

(Left) Peel Cane Extension Chair Leg rest slides under the chair. Leg rest and chair give you the equivalent of a chaise longue. **$12.95**

JORDAN'S SUMMER HAVEN
SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Automatic-Adjusting Wheel Chaise—Lift the arms and you can adjust it to sitting, lounging or reclining without leaving the chaise. Innerspring mattress covered in moleskin—green, red, blue, burgundy or tan. **$17.95**

Folding Table—green, white, blue or red **$1.98**

Mail or telephone orders filled. Call HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m.

New York Giants Blast Brooklyn's Homecoming by Winning a 7-to-2 Game

Red Sox Help Yankees Increase Losing Streak

By the Associated Press

If you think the looks the Republicans are giving the Democrats are black, you ought to hear what the burghers of the Borough of Brooklyn are mumbling about Bill Terry after what happened.

The reason is that the New York Giants blasted a Brooklyn homecoming that was the biggest thing to hit town since Babe Phelps came in the first time. Thousands had gathered to cheer their champions home from a fine western trip and more thousands were on hand hoping for a fourth straight victory over the Giants.

And then the Terrys won the game 7-2 behind the five-hit hurling of Harry Gumbert.

Slight Lead

That was the first time in four tries that the Giants had downed the delirious Dodgers and it left the Brooks only a half game ahead of the idle Cincinnati Reds in the National League pennant chase. Gumbert allowed two runs and two hits in the first frame, but after that he tightened.

There were dark doings in another borough too. For the proud Yankees lost their seventh straight, this one to the Boston Red Sox, 3-2, in a 10-inning affair. Three bad errors, mixed with six solid hits, turned the trick and gave the Yanks the longest losing streak they've ever suffered under Manager Joe McCarthy.

The Pittsburgh Pirates finally regained the combination and made off with their first victory in 10 tries. Five-hit hurling by Mace Brown and a five-run attack on Bill Lee and Charley Root in the sixth gave the Bucs an 8-3 win over the Chicago Cubs.

Shutout

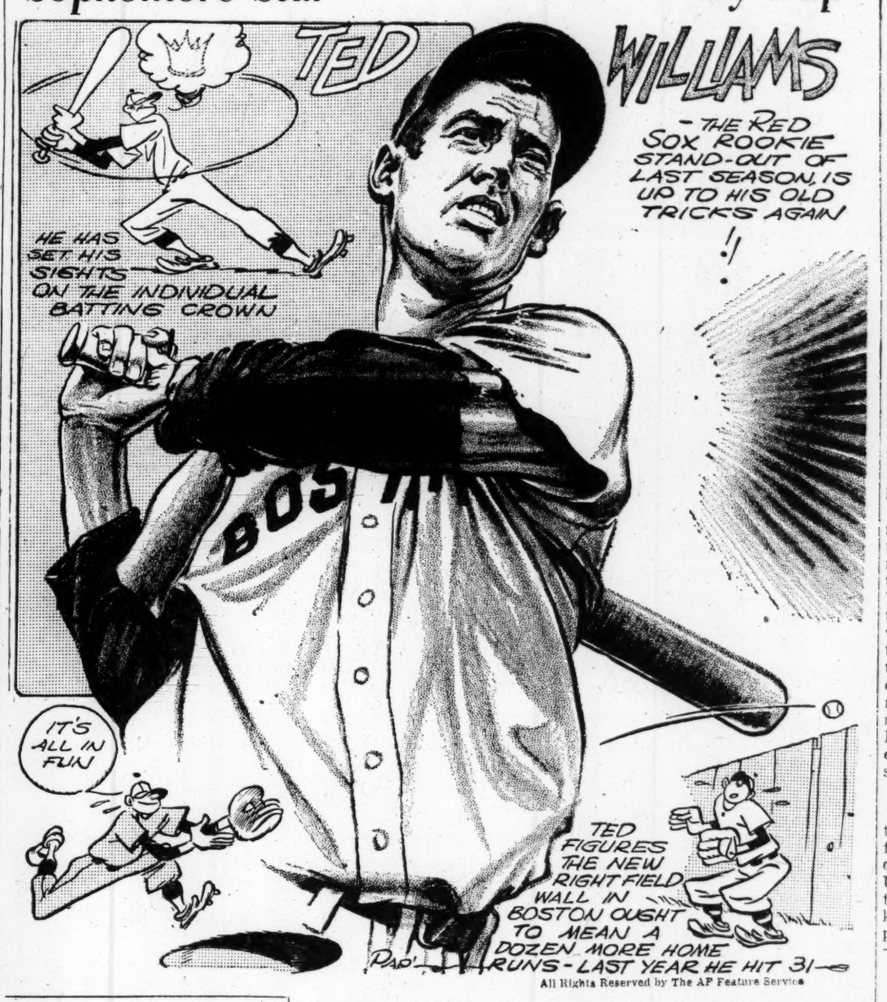
Another pitching performance that merited attention was the one Big Louie (Buck) Newsom of the Detroit Tigers unleashed at the Chicago White Sox. He scattered seven hits to give the Tigers their first shutout of the season, by 3-0.

The Philadelphia Athletics turned the business of beating the Washington Senators over to Bob Johnson, their hard-hitting outfielder, and he obliged with his fifth homer of the season, a double and two singles, all of which accounted for five of the A's runs in their 8-7 win.

The Cleveland Indians won their third in a row the hard way—by spotting St. Louis four runs and then beating them 9-4. The victory kept the Tribe a game and a half back of the Boston Red Sox, American League pace setters.

Four National League teams had a day off.

Sophomore Star —By Pap'


TED WILLIAMS
- THE RED SOX ROOKIE STAND-OUT OF LAST SEASON, IS UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN !!
HE HAS SET HIS SIGHTS ON THE INDIVIDUAL BATTING CROWN
IT'S ALL IN FUN
TED FIGURES THE NEW RIGHT FIELD WALL IN BOSTON OUGHT TO MEAN A DOZEN MORE HOME RUNS - LAST YEAR HE HIT 31
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Ted Williams, the Red Sox prize rookie of last season, has been having a time of it trying to hit his real stride. If you have any impulse, though, to remind him of the old second-year problem you had better suppress it—unless you care to hear the good looking youngster emphatically deny that any such thing exists.

Williams likes his base hits just as well as every ball player does. He has overcome his slow start and has been climbing steadily. The loose-limbed slugger who hit 31 home runs last season and led the league in runs batted in should profit by the shortening of the Boston ball park right field.

In training, Williams used a 38-ounce bat. He likes to stand up there and take a cut at the ball. Now that the season is under way, Ted is using a lighter bat, about 34 ounces.

The year's experience in the American League hasn't sobered Williams up to any noticeable extent. He still gets a world of fun out of playing baseball, especially playing it well. For all his breezy attitude, Ted is a student of the game. He makes good use of the knowledge of opposing batsmen that he picked up last season. The shift from right to left field didn't disturb him in the least. He feels that he can play any spot and is willing to do any job just so they let him have his turn at the plate.

Ted has only the greatest admiration for the slugging prowess of his teammate, Jimmy Foxx. To Williams, Foxx is a real hero. For his money, he is willing to match Jimmy against any long hitter in the game.

Williams is pretty well wrapped up in his own ambitions but that does not mean that he does not appreciate the other players on the Red Sox roster. He thinks Bobby Doerr is the league's best second baseman; Lefty Grove, the best pitcher; Joe Cronin a great manager and shortstop, and so on. And Ted Williams rates very high in his opinion, too. —Pap'

Sports Around the Hub

Eastern Intercollegiate Games

Vital games for at least three title contenders and the first doubleheader of the season faced the members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League this afternoon, as the eleventh annual pennant race resumed activity on three fronts. The games having the greatest bearing on the league lead brought together Cornell and Columbia at Baker Field, New York. Yale, which journeyed to Philadelphia to meet Penn, needed a victory to stay in the race. Dartmouth, as yet without a victory, and Princeton were set to meet in a doubleheader at Princeton.

The Cornell-Columbia battle found the two leading teams meeting on the same field. Entering the game the Big Red was still unbeaten in five games—two from Harvard and one each from Penn, Dartmouth, and Columbia. Columbia's record was five victories and two defeats, boasting wins over Harvard, Penn, Yale, and Princeton twice and bemoaning losses to Penn and Cornell. A triumph for the Lions today would put them one-half game behind the Ithacans. Cornell has two doubleheaders scheduled later in the season within a week of each other.

Yale's defeat by Columbia last Saturday was its first in three games and the Elis needed a decision over Penn today if they were to keep pace. Princeton's double-bill with the Indians was the first of two double-headers for the Tigers in three days. Monday they are scheduled to meet Cornell twice.

Next Monday at The Country Club in Brookline, the women's State singles, doubles, and mixed doubles tennis tournament will begin. Emily Lincoln of Brookline will defend her singles championship. Early entries include Argyle Rice of Hartford, Conn., Marguerite "Cissy" Madden of Jamaica Plain, and Dorothy Wightman of Chestnut Hill. Entries will close at The Country Club this afternoon at 5 p. m.

★ ★ ★

The eighth annual Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup regatta will be held on the Charles River Basin tomorrow, with races starting promptly at 10 a. m.

★ ★ ★

If the weather is clear, the Bees will not have time to get rusty next week. The schedule keeps them busy every day. Two singles come up with the Giants tomorrow and Monday. The Chicago Cubs are at the Hive Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and the Pittsburgh Pirates come in for a pair Friday and Saturday. Bill McKechnie's league champion Cincinnati Reds open a three-game series here one week from tomorrow.

★ ★ ★

The Giants came to town today with two new faces in their starting lineup. Bill Terry has Babe Young at first base and Al Glossop at second. He also had young Johnny Rucker in center field for a while, but now that spot is occupied by the veteran Frank Demaree.

Taft Wright And Harry Danning Leading Hitters

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP) — Chunky Taft Wright, the hefty left-handed slugger, who hit well but not often for the Washington Senators last year, has stepped into a regular's berth on the Chicago White Sox machine—and his batting average shows how happy he is about it all. Currently he's the best in the majors, with a .405 average.

No one else in either league can top that one—but old Harry (The Horse) Danning tried his best during the week. He wasn't even among the first 10 a week ago, and today the Giant catcher heads the National League with a .403 average.

Closest to Danning is Hank Leiber of the Cubs who has banged out 29 hits for a .382 average, he is followed by Joe Moore, of the Giants with .370. Second to Wright in the American League is Frankie Hayes of the A's who has 22 hits in 58 tries for a .379, and then comes Lou Finney of the Red Sox with a .373. The 10 leaders in each league:

American League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Wright, Chicago	19	79	14	32	.405
Hayes, Philadelphia	18	58	10	22	.379
Finney, Boston	18	75	12	28	.373
Radcliff, St. Louis	19	79	11	29	.369
McQuinn, St. Louis	19	77	14	28	.364
Cramer, Boston	20	90	17	32	.356
Williams, Boston	20	76	17	27	.355
McCosky, Detroit	17	65	16	23	.354
Swift, St. Louis	16	48	2	17	.354
Keltner, Cleveland	19	71	14	25	.352

National League

Danning, New York	16	62	11	25	.403
Leiber, Chicago	20	76	15	29	.382
Moore, New York	13	46	12	17	.370
Young, New York	16	65	7	24	.369
Medwick, St. Louis	11	47	9	17	.362
Slaughter, St. Louis	18	72	12	26	.361
Scarsella, Boston	12	42	6	15	.357
Ross, Boston	15	59	11	21	.356
Witek, New York	12	43	5	15	.349
S. Martin, St. Louis	17	72	13	25	.347

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 10

At Minneapolis: Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 0.
At Springfield, Mass.: St. Michaels 5, Springfield 4.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.: Michigan 4, Ohio State 1.
At Storrs, Conn.: U. of Connecticut 4, Temple 3.
At Burlington, Va.: William and Mary 7, Vermont 6.
At Weston, Mass.: Boston University 11, Wesleyan 5.
At New Haven, Conn.: Milford Academy 8, Yale Junior Varsity 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	15	5	.750
Cleveland	13	6	.684
Detroit	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	9	11	.450
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Washington	8	12	.400
Chicago	7	12	.368
New York	6	13	.316

Results May 10

Boston 3, New York 2 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 8, Washington 7.
Detroit 3, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	12	3	.800
Cincinnati	12	4	.750
Chicago	9	11	.450
New York	8	8	.500
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Boston	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	5	9	.357
Pittsburgh	5	11	.313

Results May 10

New York 7, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

Chess - By Frederick R. Chevalier

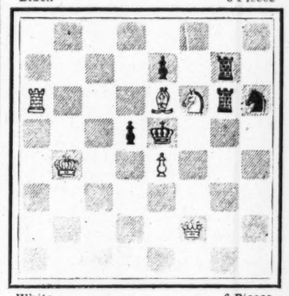
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 11, 1940

Problem No. 2243

By F. Gamage

Black 6 Pieces



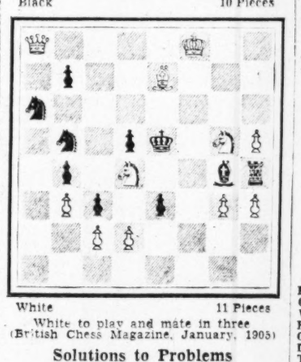
White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Second Prize, St. Paul Dispatch, Conditional Prize Tourney, 1908)

Problem No. 2244

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win.

(A major tragedy from the current U. S. Championship. Adams, playing Simonson, overlooked a forced mate.)

King's Bishop's Opening

Games From the Championship Tournament

Adams White	Simonson Black	Adams White	Simonson Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 CastlesQR	P-Q5
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	14 P-B3	Kt-B3
3 P-Q3	P-B3	15 K-Kt	Q-B3
4 P-B4	P-Q4	15 PxP	B-Q3
5 PxQP	P-K5	17 P-Q5	Kt-Kt5
6 PxKP	KtxKP	18 KR-Kt	KR-K
7 Kt-KB3	B-QB4	19 B-Q4	Q-B4ch
8 QKt-Q2	B-B4	20 B-Q3	QxQP
9 Q-K2	PxP	21 BxPch(a)	KxB
10 KtxKt	BxKt	22 RxPch	K-R3
11 B-K3	BxKt	Resigns	
12 PxB	Castles		

(a) In case you cannot discover White's winning continuation, see the solution to End-Game No 511, which will appear next week

King's Indian Defense

Kashdan White	Seidman Black	Kashdan White	Seidman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 KtxKt	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	14 QR-B	B-K3
3 Kt-KB3	B-KKt2	15 Kt-Q4	R-B
4 P-KKt3	Castles	16 Q-Q3	Q-Q2
5 B-Kt2	P-B3	17 KtxB	P-K4
6 Castles	P-Q4	18 B-KR3	P-QR3
7 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	19 Q-K3	K-B2
8 P-Kt3	P-K4	20 Q-Kt6	R-B3
9 PxKP	Kt-Kt5	21 RxR	QxR
10 PxP	R-K1	22 Q-K3	R-B
11 B-Kt2	KKtxKP	23 R-B	Q-Q2
12 Q-B2	KtxKtch	24 BxPch	Resigns

Albin Counter Gambit

Woliston White	Adams Black	Woliston White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	10 B-Kt5	Q-Q2
3 PxKP	P-Q5	11 Q-B2	QKtxP
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 R-Q	P-Q6
5 QKt-Q2	B-QKt5	13 PxP	KtxKtch
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	14 BxKt	Q-B4
7 BxB	KKt-K2	Resigns	
8 P-KKt3	Castles		

Box Score

Red Sox at New York

May 10

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Finney rf	3	0	1	4	0
Cramer cf	5	0	1	4	0
Williams lf	2	0	0	4	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	4	3
Doerr 2b	3	1	2	2	3
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Desautels c	2	0	0	2	0
Peacock c	2	1	1	3	0
Harris p	2	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	30	7

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A
Crossetti, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Rolfe, 3b	5	0	0	0	5
Keller, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Rosar, c	4	1	2	5	1
†Dickey	1	0	0	0	0
‡Knickerbocker	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, lf	5	1	2	3	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	6	5
Dahlgren, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
Chandler, p	3	0	1	0	6
Grissom, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	2	9	30	21

†Batted for Rosar in 10th.
‡Ran for Dickey in 10th.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Doerr, Chandler, Rosar, Crossetti. Runs batted in—Mills 2, Cramer. Three base hit—Cramer. Home run — Mills. Stolen base—Rolfe. Sacrifices—Tabor, Chandler, Finney. Double plays—Cronin and Foxx; Gordon, Crosetti and Dahlgren; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Gordon and Dahlgren; Chandler, Gordon and Dahlgren. Left on bases—New York 10; Boston 6. Bases on balls—Off Harris 2; off Chandler 5; off Wilson 1. Struck out—By Chandler 5; by Harris 2; by Wilson 2. Hits—Off Harris 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Wilson 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Chandler 6 in 3 1-3 innings; off Grissom 0 in 2-3 inning. Winning pitcher—Wilson. Losing pitcher—Chandler. Umpires, Geisel, McGowan, Kolls and Rue. Time — 2:35. Attendance—17,185.

Boots and Saddles

The Art of Co-ordination

By John Ritchey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's no good knowing the rules if you don't know how to apply them. You may know all the gaits from a slow walk to the hunting gallop but they will do you little good if you don't know how to change from one to another. You may know, in a general way, that the horse is propelled by the use of the legs and restrained by the hands on the rein, but if you cannot co-ordinate these two processes the knowledge you have of them will not be of much value to you when you are on the trail or in the field.

All of the controls must be played at various times against each other. You do not, for instance, drop the reins when you use the legs. But the varying pressures complement each other.

Co-ordination Needed

The degree in which you apply each control to obtain a given effect must, in the final count, be something that is worked out between each rider and his mount. The rider who rides a different mount each week will find this problem multiplied many fold.

Co-ordination of the controls may be compared with getting expression out of a piano—it is a mixture of knowledge and practice, with a little poetry thrown in. We have all seen horsemen on the trail so perfectly in control of the various mediums of horsemanship that it was difficult to tell where the initiative lay—with the rider or the horse. This was never arrived at casually—it is the true marriage between mount and rider. It is the result of practice, knowledge and, we may as well admit it, some talent.

No Fool Proof Rule

But the average rider must work this out for himself. There is no fool proof rule about the amount of pressure needed on the controls. Usually it is best to give the horse the benefit of the doubt until you know his form and temperament perfectly.

The thing to remember is that at all times when you are mounted, the horse must be a free swinging balance. He is guided by the forward movement of your legs and the retarded movement of your hands.

The rider's proficiency in the long run is going to depend upon his ability to find the proper relation between his controls. The hands, the feet, and the seat are all equally important.

Books to Read

The pictures which have illustrated most of these articles are from a book called "Riding," by Benjamin Lewis. In it are especially fine photographs of the co-ordination of the controls.

Another recent book of value to all teachers is called "School for Riding," by Sergei Kournakoff. Here a small boy is instructed in the various aspects of riding by a competent instructor. The text is in the form of questions and answers which are valuable and interesting.

Still another publication called "Riding," by Col. J. J. Boniface, is interesting as a book to be read along with another more detailed work. It contains advice and odd bits of information of value both to the professional and amateur.

This is the last of a series of six informal articles on the art of horsemanship.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Cotton Carnival

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A field of the nation's crack milers headed by Chuck Fenske renews the quest for the ever-elusive four-minute mile tonight in the featured event of the sixth annual Cotton Carnival track and field meet.

With favorable weather forecast several of the 18 carnival records appeared threatened by the field of 197 athletes—collegians and otherwise. The scene is the floodlighted E. H. Crump Municipal Stadium. Thirty-six colleges are represented, with Alabama, Indiana, Ohio State, Washington U. of St. Louis, Loyola of the South, Butler U., Vanderbilt, Oklahoma A. and M., and Tennessee boasting the greatest numerical strength.

Fenske, the No. 1 miler indoors, will defend the Crump mile trophy he won here last year.

★ ★ ★

Outboard Racing

ALBANY, N. Y.—The jitterbugs of America's power boat fleet stage their annual marathon tomorrow with every indication there will be a new record for the hazardous, 130-mile Albany-to-New York jaunt.

★ ★ ★

National Saber Title

NEW YORK—The New York Athletic Club team won the National saber team fencing title last night for the 23rd time in 25 years, beating out by 5-2 the Salle Santelli of New York, which had taken top honors in three other team competitions.

The Cuban national team took third place, Army's quartet was fourth and the Michigan division team fifth.

★ ★ ★

Guldahl Picks Winner

SPOKANE, Wash.—Ralph Guldahl, former open golf champion, today unqualifiedly picked the winner of this year's open tournament—Ralph Guldahl.

"I simply figure this is my year," said big Ralph. "I'm playing as well now as I was playing when I won the title in 1937."

Just to cover odd possibilities, Guldahl predicted no one at the National open would break 290 for Cleveland's tough Canterbury course.

★ ★ ★

Cotton Bowl

HOUSTON, Texas—The Southwest Conference has voted unanimously to support the post-season Cotton Bowl football game and name a representative of the Conference as host team.

★ ★ ★

Goodall Round-Robin

NEW YORK—Headed by National open champion Byron Nelson, Jimmy (The Master) Demaret, and little Ben Hogan, stars of the winter golf circuit, and Martin Pose, Argentine champion, a field of 15 crack golfers has been chosen for the third Goodall round-robin tournament starting next Thursday.

In addition to these four, the picked pros who will fight it out on the Fresh Meadow course near the World's Fair Grounds for four days are Henry Picard, Sam Snead the 1938 winner; Clayton Heafner, Gene Sarazen, Craig Wood, Horton Smith, Paul Runyan, Lawson Little, Jimmy Thomson, Jimmy Hines and Dick Metz.

★ ★ ★

Measuring Stick

NEW YORK—The Massachusetts Tech varsity crew, which is in about as good a position as any to serve as "measuring stick" for the strength of other college eights, runs up against Yale and Syracuse in the traditional Derby Day Regatta on the Housatonic River today.

It's the best M. I. T. crew in years, but it hasn't won a race because it has come up against Harvard every time out this spring. Harvard, idle this week, looks like the top in the east, unless Yale improves on the form it showed last week.

★ ★ ★

Dartmouth Football

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth football team completed spring practice yesterday by going through a scoreless full-game intra-squad scrimmage. Neither "Greens" nor "Whites" displayed any of the power Coach Earl Blaik hopes to develop next fall.

★ ★ ★

Jumbos Win

MEDFORD, Mass.—Eddie Dugger, Tufts' Negro indoor intercollegiate hurdles champion, won three events yesterday as the jumbos defeated Massachusetts State, 89½ to 45½, in their annual dual meet.

★ ★ ★

Red Sox Assignment

The Boston Red Sox announced last night that Al Lingua, third baseman from St. Mary's College in California, had been assigned to Rocky Mount in the Piedmont League. Lingua arrived from the Pacific Coast Tuesday and has been working out with the Sox.

★ ★ ★

Georgetown Leads

PITTSBURGH — Georgetown's linksmen crushed Penn State 6 to 3 yesterday in the opening round of the final two-day series of the Middle Atlantic division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Associations' round robin and took undisputed possession of first place over Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Penn State and Pittsburgh.

★ ★ ★

Weiland Released

St. Louis—Bob Weiland, veteran lefthanded pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been released outright to the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League. The Cardinals also announced the recall of Pitcher Gene Lillard from Los Angeles.

★ ★ ★

Blackhawks Buy Kelly

CHICAGO—The Chicago Blackhawks announced the purchase of Right Wing Reginald (Pet) Kelly of Toronto at the National Hockey League Meeting in New York. The amount of cash involved was not revealed.

★ ★ ★

Yale Golfers Win 8-1

BELMONT, Mass. — The Yale golf team opened the final round of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association's northern division competition at Belmont yesterday by winning five of the six singles and all three of the four-ball matches from Dartmouth for an 8-1 victory.

Harvard defeated Williams, 6-3 and Holy Cross bested Brown by that same margin. The teams will complete their round-robin play today and the winner will qualify for a championship match against the southern division's victor next week at Stamford, Conn.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 10

At Burlington, Vt.: Springfield 7, Vermont 2.
At Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Tech 6, Norwich 1.
At New York: Cornell 9, Columbia 0.
At New Haven, Conn.: Yale 7, Williams 2; Yale Freshmen 8, Peddie 1.
At Amherst, Mass.: St. Johns 8, Amherst 3.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result May 10

At Middletown, Conn.: Williams 79, Wesleyan 36.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

What About Yale?

For a number of years, the so-called Ivy Colleges have been maintaining leagues in different forms of athletics. These colleges are Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth. Cornell has not had a team in the swimming league and the absence of the Ithacans has been due to lack of proper facilities.

Up to the time of the formation of the Central Office for eastern intercollegiate athletics, the various leagues had operated separately; but with the creation of the new organization with Asa S. Bushnell as executive director, the schedules and handling of the records of the various leagues fell into its hands and about all the member colleges did was to play the games.

That the colleges in the various leagues were going along very satisfactorily under the arrangement seemed apparent. Conflicting dates were avoided, records were well kept, and it looked very much as if these colleges would continue to operate along these lines for years to come.

But we are beginning to wonder just what the final answer is going to be. And our wonder is based on two things which have happened this year.

The more surprising of these was the announcement of the formation of an Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association with all but Yale of the Ivy Colleges members in it. Yale certainly has tennis teams good enough to compete in such a league and they have plenty of facilities for meeting the various rival colleges.

The other thing which made us wonder occurred at the time Malcolm Farmer resigned the position as Athletic Director at Yale and Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, who formerly served in that capacity, took over the duties.

Soon after taking office, Professor Mendell announced that he was opposed to the league idea. He said he did not like the idea of the Central Office telling Yale whom they will play and when. And he further expressed the idea that the superorganization which has developed in the past few years would collapse under its own weight.

We are wondering if this collapse has already started through Yale not joining the tennis association. We are also wondering if Yale will drop out of the other Eastern Intercollegiate Leagues. It is certainly a strange situation and it will be interesting to see if Professor Mendell's views eventually will result in the abandonment of the present way of handling eastern intercollegiate athletics. Or perhaps Yale authorities of the future may look at these things in a different light.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 10

International League
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 8, Newark 7 (10 innings).
Syracuse 3, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 9, Montreal 5.

American Association
Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 5, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 9, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 2 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League
Portland 11, San Diego 9.
Hollywood 1, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 9, Los Angeles 6.

Southern Association
Knoxville 6, New Orleans 2.
Chattanooga 7, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 4.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 6.

Texas League
Beaumont 11, San Antonio 2.
Fort Worth 5, Dallas 2.
Shreveport 5, Houston 1.
Tulsa 6, Oklahoma City 5.

Eastern League
Hartford 2, Scranton 1.
Wilkes-Barre 8, Springfield 7.
Albany 7, Elmira 4.
Williamsport 5, Binghamton 0.

Play-Off Games

CHICAGO (AP)—Will Harridge, President of the American League, has announced the dates selected for playing off postponed games:

At St. Louis: May 28, Chicago, two games; June 30, Detroit, two games. (Date not yet chosen for playoff of postponed game of April 23 with Cleveland).

At Detroit: July 6, St. Louis, two games.

At Cleveland: June 13, Detroit, one game on open date; playoff of April 30 postponement.

At Washington: July 7, Boston, two games. (Date not selected for playoff of May 3 Cleveland game.)

At Philadelphia: June 2, Cleveland, two games; June 10, Chicago, cancelled (To be played as part of doubleheader July 21); July 7, New York, two games; July 14, Detroit, two games; July 21, Chicago, two games.

At New York: May 28, Washington, two games; June 2, St. Louis, two games; June 30, Philadelphia, two games; Aug. 30, Washington, two games.

At Boston: May 25, New York, two games; June 2, Chicago, two games; June 30, Washington, two games; July 2, Philadelphia, two games; Sept. 4, Philadelphia, two games.

President Harridge, who said Chicago's White Sox had not yet selected dates for playing off postponements, also listed the night games scheduled at St. Louis as follows: May 24, Cleveland; June 14, New York; June 21, Washington; June 27, Detroit; July 26, Boston; Aug. 2, Philadelphia and Aug. 12, Chicago.

'Teddy' Gow

TAUNTON, Mass., May 11 (AP)—"Teddy" Gow, veteran golf professional who assumed a new post at the Segregansett Country Club here two weeks ago, passed on yesterday.

College

By the Associated Press

Results May 10

At Belmont, Mass.: Harvard 6, Williams 1; Holy Cross 4, Brown 3; Yale 8, Brown 1.
At Northfield, Vt.: Norwich 5, Middlebury 3.
At Worcester, Mass.: Dartmouth Freshmen 8½, Becker College ½.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Huapala and the Hawaiian Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

The hula, as I have seen it done by serious exponents of the Hawaiian dance, has always looked to me like the same dance in different costumes, with very slight variations in movement patterns. Unless the sinuous arm and hand movements are explained beforehand, I do not know what they mean. The plaintive music played on native instruments sounds almost as unvaried as the ceaselessly swaying hips and limited step patterns look.

Furthermore, it has always seemed to me that the *esse* of any native dance is bound to be lost in translation by a dancer of another race, unless that dancer has some peculiar virtue of inward relationship to the adopted dance form.

For these reasons, I was interested to find out why the American dancer, Huapala, who is now the leading exponent of the hula in the United States, had devoted her career to studying the hula in its native land and presenting it in her own country. What was her previous training? What led her to the choice of this career? And what was the hula really like when you came to know it?

Huapala presents her program tastefully. Her costumes are charming and authentic. The dances are pure in form, not adulterated or pointed up for purposes of showmanship. She is assisted by a group of native musicians known as the Ilima Islanders. She is small and gentle, essentially a lyric dancer, I should say, and no doubt she finds the hula a lyric dance. The name "Huapala," or "Sweetheart," after the sweetheart flower, was given her by the Hawaiians in recognition of her intuitive performance of their dances.

Yet to me, one robust, brown-skinned girl who played a ukulele and danced occasionally, with less finesse than Huapala to be sure, but with innate feeling for the dance she was born and bred to, imparted more of the distinctive racial flavor than Huapala's bland and finished interpretations.

Huapala was eager to help me see the wealth she had found in the dance and music of Hawaii. She first visited the Islands on vacation, she said, and was immediately struck by the serenity and grace, the dignity and charm of the pure native hulas, so unlike the unauthentic versions she had seen elsewhere. In the brightness and happy outlook of the island dances, she found the joy of living expressed in the joy of dancing. Resolved to make a study of this joyous dance form, she prolonged her stay.

The more she studied with native teachers, the more depth and variety she discovered in these dances and the music that is so intrinsically a part of them. Nothing in her previous training in tap, musical comedy, and ballet, following a period at the New York Denishawn School, had been so completely satisfying to her.

She wanted to share the soothing rhythms with others, to show them that the heart of the hula is love and happiness, relaxation and release. Repeatedly she overheard the tourists exclaiming, delighted as they were with the island dances, "What a pity they cannot be shown to the rest of the world!"

Her career now lay clear before her. She would make known the truth and beauty of the Hawaiian dance and music to the people of other lands. She would correct the false impression so often made by the imported hula in its cheapened and commercialized form.

After a short sojourn in the United States, she returned once more to the Islands, and spent several years in intensive research, living among the gracious, soft-spoken natives, learning their language and customs. She found the reputed Hawaiian hospitality more than a tourists' fable. It was a pleasant actuality, a genuine outpouring of natural kindliness. Huapala felt at home in Hawaii and in the Hawaiian Dance.

"The true hula," she told me, "is not an exhibition of spurious allure. It is a part of Hawaiian culture, a development of Hawaii's history, expressing in its patterns the songs of genealogies, the songs of praise of its land and its people, the songs of faith, love, joy, and the beauties of nature.

"Always it tells a story, a simple story of island life, in symbolic gestures derived from the tropical environment. Its rhythms spring from the gentle lap of waves on coral strands, the mild, whispering breezes, the swaying of the palm trees.

"The singers and musicians stand at one side, chanting the words and playing the native instruments. The dancer, carrying the melody and the meaning within herself, interprets the words as they are sung, in the rippling language of arms and hands and fingers; measures the beat with the graceful stepping of her bare feet; sustains the rhythm in the regular swaying of her hips."

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

Barbara Morgan

Huapala

Philharmonic-Symphony Finale

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With the Carnegie Hall concerts of May 2-5 the Philharmonic-Symphony Society concluded its season. The programs of the first two concerts were identical; also of the last two. No novelties were offered. However, Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra in B flat major, the seventh of the famous Opus 6, is by no means familiar, and it headed the earlier program. The other numbers were most familiar — Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and the Second Symphony of Sibelius.

Why the Handel concerto in question should be neglected here or elsewhere is hard to understand, for it is a singularly ingratiating work. After a stately introduction comes a delightful fugue, whose subject has been compared to the clucking of a hen and whose development is now vigorously humorous, now positively sinister. It can hardly be said, though, that John Barbirolli, conducting, brought out all the fun in the piece or touched effectively on its "calunnia" quality.

* * *

The conductor was altogether more successful with the two slow movements that follow—with the deeply felt Largo, minor in mode and polyphonic in style, and the flowing Italian lyricism of the major Andante. He also did well with the spirited hornpipe that serves as finale. The Philharmonic-Symphony strings, for their part, were heard to better advantage after the fugue than during it and before.

The opening Allegro and the final Saltarello of the "Italian" Symphony went capitally, though the tempo of the former was a shade livelier than some like. Less commendable was the Andante. It was taken too fast and the pizzicato accompaniment to the chief melody was kept down till it hardly counted. Nor had the lovely trio that adorns the third movement more than a modicum of its real feeling and grace. As for the hard-driven Sibelius piece, that raged through the hall like a primeval tempest.

The final and valedictory program comprised Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, the First (D minor) Piano Concerto of Brahms, and a Wagner group. The pianist was Rudolf Serkin.

* * *

Enormous energy and excelling musicianship marked the account given of the concerto, which even today stands among the less familiar Brahms and tests more or less severely the appreciative powers of all but the strictest of the Brahmsianer. As far as exactitude, bigness, and power go this performance entirely filled the bill, and it even provoked cheering from two audiences. Yet there were listeners who found it deficient in poetry.

Mr. Barbirolli, in exceedingly vigorous mood, likewise made the welkin ring with Smetana's overture. A new and untraditional seating of the orchestra renders the listener more acutely aware now of each of its component groups than of a body of fused tone.

The eagerly awaited Carnegie Hall concert of the NBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Arturo Toscanini came to pass on the evening of May 6, and again a piano concerto by Brahms stood out as a feature. This time it was the ingratiating B flat major (No. 2), and for pianist the audience was regaled with Vladimir Horowitz. Before the concerto Mr. Toscanini led the Allegro molto from Brahms' D major Serenade and after it the same master's First Symphony. It is clear at a glance that tactful choice and arrangement minimized the disadvantages of a one-composer program and emphasized the value of each work.

In the concerto a perfection of ensemble that is exceedingly rare was attained by conductor and pianist, and though the whole performance was unforgettable, the finale in its Olympian glee and playfulness quite passed over into the marvelous. The movement from the Serenade was delightfully read, and at this date it would be almost an impertinence to dwell on the distinguished qualities of Mr. Toscanini's handling of the First Symphony.

The Amateur Music Critic

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, has written a book of musical criticism. Musicians, he says in the Preface to "A Musical Chair" (London: Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d. net) "will find plenty of absurdities, and I hope that they will not be too severe on the vagaries of an enthusiastic amateur who has been enjoying the cultivation of his own musical taste and showing it off to amateurs like himself." His instrument is the gramophone, an easy one to play perhaps, but one with which the performer is never in the least likely to mistake the technical means for the musical end.

Of his love for his chosen instrument there can be no doubt. When, some 12 years ago, W. W. Cobbett published his monumental "Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music," one was startled to find a long, lyrical, almost rhapsodic essay, written with a freedom and romantic picturesqueness so alien to the usual prosy solemnities of musical criticism that one turned, almost anxiously, to discover the author's name. It was as if So-and-so of the "Daily This" or "Weekly That" had suddenly appeared at Queen's Hall wearing a garland of flowers instead of a hat. The signature of the author of "Carnival" and "Sinister Street" dispelled the mystery.

Entitled "Gramophone Chamber Music," his essay revealed an enthusiasm for the gramophone as ardent as that of any fiddler for his Stradivarius or Guarnieri. A single quotation will suffice. Of Mozart's G minor Quintet (recorded, by the way, during an air raid of the World War) we read: "The least imaginative creature could hardly fail to respond to these old-fashioned discs. . . No doubt with improved methods of recording we shall have another version of the quintet, but some of these early discs of chamber music will have a charm . . . that greater realism will never succeed in dispelling," although "the flutty tones of the strings may sound grotesquely false" and "the scratch may exacerbate a sensitive ear!" Not even an amateur singer could view more indulgently the weakness of his instrument.

Lay criticism is often marked by qualities rare in the professional pen—courage and enthusiasm. As someone has said, professional critics are apt to write about music as if they thoroughly disliked it, although in fairness it must be said that on the other hand Debussy found them "very worthy folk who know nothing about music and can therefore approach the subject with true disinterestedness."

* * *

Mr. Mackenzie heaves a brick or two in the same direction. He once protested against "that discouraging system of nomenclature in music which depends on opus numbers and keys," and, by way of example, pointed out the "handicap it would have been to the general appreciation of Charles Dickens if 'The Pickwick Papers' had been called Opus I." This amusing if too literary idea naturally aroused criticism, which was answered with: "The ill-concealed chagrin with which so many musical critics regard the violation of their pet sanctuaries would be laughable if obscurantism were ever laughable. Some of them have written more like game-keepers than critics about my suggestion of names for music, more as if they were trying to preserve salmon than sonatas, quails than quartets."

Another brick is aimed at the London critics who, at the expense of a famous singer, indulged in "one of those splendid bursts of unanimity with which from time to time they bolster up their timid individual judgments, and reassure themselves that they really do know what they are talking about." A correspondent was told that he would find our author "always fallible and often inconsistent, but at any rate entirely uninfluenced by anyone else's opinion, for I hate to go bumping and bleating along the road of criticism with a lot of other sheep. . . ." Perhaps it would sound too rude if one followed the author's own metaphor and described him as a sheep that walked by himself.

* * *

As these extracts may indicate, in "A Musical Chair" there is none of that over-cautious "hedging" or "taking cover" which makes so much current criticism like Shelley's Peter, dull—oh so dull—so very dull! . . . dull—beyond all conception — dull. Criticism, to say nothing of the critic, evaporates into cloudy generalities. Mr. Mackenzie is, as they say of the cinema stars, "present in person" in every line he writes, and however crude his opinions may seem at times to the professional, they are based on what Debussy called "sincere impressions actually experienced"—by himself and not by other critics.

A musical "die-hard" of the deepest dye, oddly enough Mr. Compton Mackenzie extends to Stravinsky, the author of "Chronicles of my Life," the admiration he withholds from the composer, although there is a good word for "Les Noces." The occasion is used to show why it is so difficult to write any musical criticism which steps outside technical criticism, and therefore why literature usually comes to grief when it deals with music. The literary critic enjoys the immense advantage of not being tied down to technicalities.

A welcome plea is made for bad taste: "The enjoyment of rubbish without knowing that it is rubbish is an important stage in the development of taste. . . No man can appreciate good poetry who has not at some time of his life been moved by bad poetry." One likes the definition of bad taste as "immature enjoyment." But that wobbly, sprawling, modern monster the cinema organ is anathematized with bell, candle, and book. The sight of "the organ and the organist served up like a duck on a dish from below" seems to have stimulated our author's vocabulary, for the cinema organ becomes a "gurgling, gargling, diplodocus." It can never provide a steppingstone to higher things, he is convinced, because it represents a morass, "not of bad taste so much as of utter tastelessness." Personally one is on his side. It is always a relief when "the duck on a dish" descends again to those nether regions where, presumably, as in this book, it is forever roasted.

The more serious side of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's criticism includes some shrewd tilts at modern tendencies. But is the future of art quite so gloomy as he and his fellow conservatives believe? The musical chair in which he sits may be genuine old Chippendale but that cannot be said of the gramophone to which he listens with such enduring pleasure. As Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee points out in "The Study of History," an infatuation with the past is a species of "idolatry" in which the part becomes more important than the whole. At least such preoccupation is a form of exclusiveness.

John Gielgud as King Lear

By Percy Allen

London

Mr. Lewis Casson's production of "King Lear," at the Old Vic, acted by a powerful cast, with Mr. John Gielgud at its head, had been much looked forward to. In the result it is a little disappointing.

"King Lear" is, proverbially, a handful for all concerned. But some of its many difficulties can be minimized by an imaginative production, which here we were not given, Mr. Casson's handling of the play being in the main, though not consistently, realistic. There was a large permanent archway on each side of the stage, so heavily framed-in that the storm scenes did not provide, as they should, a sense of spaciousness, and of a wild, wind-swept heath. Scenery, lighting, and stage-movement were not so interpretative as they might have been, and must be if the tragedy is to produce its full effect. The dressing, however, mostly straightforward Elizabethan, was excellent; though it may be questioned whether Cordelia should wear white in the battle scenes, and have pearls in her hair!

The acting, though not generally big enough to fill the stage and auditorium of the Old Vic, and not always really "living," was very competent. Mr. Gielgud has a voice of beautiful quality, and can always make music and meaning out of Shakespeare's lines. But he does not possess the power that is needed for Lear, and though often touchingly pathetic, he was never really tragical, as the demented monarch should be. Nor was his "shadow," Stephen Haggard, as the Fool, successful in his part, for the reason that he made the mistake of playing it as a sort of adolescent Harlequin, without the humanity that alone can explain, and justify, Lear's affection for the boy.

Robert Harris, as Edgar, was excellent; but the best performance was that of Jack Hawkins, whose Edmund made villainy seem large and profound, without either trickery or grimace. Cathleen Nesbitt and Fay Compton made Goneril and Regan credible, and got much humor and realism, of the right kind, into the scenes with Albany, Oswald, and the rest. But their characterizations were too much of one color, and both parts were under-played. Mr. Casson's Kent was sound, though there might have been more imagination behind it.

After these criticisms, it is good to be able to add that here was no monkeying with Shakespeare; very little cutting, and no attempt to cover inadequate acting by tricks of production. The actors knew what they were about; all was intelligible; nothing was obvious, and there was plenty of color to atone for the lack of poetry in most of the speaking apart from that of Mr. Gielgud.

If so good a cast could not move or enthrall us, as it should in so gigantic a play, the reason is to be found in the general poverty of modern English tragic acting, which neither our national temperament nor our present-day stage training can much encourage or enrich. "King Lear," nevertheless, is all too appropriate to the days in which we live. Shakespeare's universality makes it a drama for the wars of today as for those French civil wars around which—though ostensibly set in Britain—it was actually written.

The Theater Meets Competition

By Harold Hobson

London

Whatever else the war is doing, it is not keeping people out of the theater. But there are those who maintain, with some show of justice, that it is taking people into the theater to see the wrong kind of show, which, when one comes to think of it, is the complaint that Shaw used to bring against Irving. Musical comedies and revues, it is frequently said, are the only sorts of entertainments that the public will now endure. Yet two recent events give pause to this pessimistic calculation.

"A House in the Square," by Miss Diana Morgan, and "Rebecca," adapted from the novel by Miss Daphne du Maurier, have been produced at the St. Martin's and the Queen's Theaters, respectively. Both are straight plays, and both have the unmistakable mark of an outstanding popular success.

The war, which sends people out in search of amusement, makes them at the same time harder to enthrall by the supposed adventures of a fictional story. The reason that few straight plays since last September have achieved commercial success is not, as it is generally taken to be, that a war-strained public cannot rise to the intellectual effort required to comprehend a work of art. It is precisely the contrary: the public has not, on most occasions, been asked to make this effort. When put to the test, the public has in general responded, as is proved by the record of the Westminster Theater, which has succeeded in attracting the public to plays of the utmost seriousness of purpose.

On the other hand, the tremendous issues at stake in Europe make the content of the average peacetime West End play seem unbearably trivial. This consists usually of a boisterous charade of middle-class family life, or of fashionable repartee in a Mayfair salon. For years the critics have been denouncing this kind of entertainment, but with no success. But what the critics have failed to do, Hitler has accomplished; for once the sword has taken precedence of the pen. The stage has been swept clear of these things.

This is not surprising. The theaters make less of air raid precautions than they used to do, but I was struck the other afternoon, a few hours after the news had come through of a lightning German attack, to notice that the occupants of the five rows of stalls in front of me, when a tray of teacups clattered to the ground, leaped in their seats with instant smooth precision that the concerted movement of a Cochran chorus could hardly have bettered. The theater has to be exciting indeed, if it is to rival life outside. And beautiful, too: for the raking beams with which Mr. Cochran illuminates his dancers in "Lights Up" are outrivaled by the roving lanes of light that pattern and drive through the purple skies of London after dark.

To competition of this sort "A House in the Square" stands up more than well, for it deals with a theme that is both serious and topical. In the 40 years of the present century Lady Mountstephan's house in Eaton Square sees many changes; yet behind all the changes some things remain permanent. One of these is Lady Mountstephan herself, who can rule her own family with all the finesse she brings to influencing the policy of a great political party. This is a role which Miss Lilian Braithwaite plays superbly, making the fullest effect both of its wit and its wisdom. No other English actress is so adept in the speaking lines which prick but do not really hurt, or can be on the side of the angels with such delicious malice. Lady Mountstephan's daughter (Miss Margaret Rawlings) was a militant suffragette in her youth, as her granddaughter (Miss Janet Johnson) is a militant pacifist today. The comparison of these two phases of experience is the theme of the play, as Lady Mountstephan's reaction to them is its principal delight.

'Life in Philadelphia'

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

"Life in Philadelphia," an exhibition staged by the Philadelphia Museum of Art as its contribution to the bicentennial celebration of the University of Pennsylvania, covers two centuries of the city's development, from Gustavus Hesselius' life portraits of the Indian chiefs "Lapowinsa" and "Tishcohan" (1735), to the contemporary George Biddle's full-length family group.

Social comment in those early days was genial, not bitter, whether expressed in paintings by native Americans or by artists from other lands. Particularly interesting is a series of water colors from the brush of a Russian, Pavel Petrovich Svinin, secretary to the Russian consul in Philadelphia from 1811 to 1813, who found much to interest him in the customs and manners of the New World city.

The presence of Negroes impressed him especially, and he painted them in almost all his sketches. A Negro is opening bivalves in "Oyster Vendor," a night scene outside the old Chestnut Street Theater, now in course of demolition, and Negro chimney sweeps are a feature of his "Worldly Folk Questioning Chimney Sweeps and Their Master Before Christ Church."

Paralleling food in interest were fires and family life. The story of the fire department is carried from Benjamin Franklin as a fire chief through paintings of romantic damsels on the sides of early fire engines to the rampant romance of fire horses and engine clattering over cobbled streets.

Family solidarity and playful children provided material for a majority of genre paintings that range from boys playing mumblety-peg, or reading ghost stories in an old barn, by Henry Inman and George H. Comegys, respectively, to such ambitious multi-figure compositions as John Lewis Krimmel's "A Wedding—Bishop White Officiating," and two canvases by Thomas Hovenden, "Breaking Home Ties," with emphasis on nineteenth-century sentimentality, and a newly discovered study of Negroes at home, "Their Pride."

But for contrast, perhaps the most striking contributions are James Peale's portrait of his family out of doors, and George Biddle's indoor study of himself and two brothers. Between the two, in customs, manners, and costumes, the hiatus of more than a century is pointedly apparent.

Most interesting of all is the commentary made by the show on the art of contemporary Philadelphia painters who have found so little that interests them in the life of the city that they claim scant representation. On Philadelphia today only a few offer pictorial comment. Virginia A. McCall sketches the audience at a Robin Hood Dell orchestral concert. Julius Bloch studies types on a "Philadelphia Street Car"; Albert Serwazi gives an impression of three oarsmen, Charles Morris Young a sketch of the hunt, and Angelo Pinto, "Dart Thrower, Woodside Park." The modern contingent, however, lacks the completeness and the conviction that lend a sense of well-being to the well-rounded composite picture contributed by the city's painters through the nineteenth century.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	2,086,240
1940 volume to date	80,899,318
1939 volume to date	88,266,345

Some Stocks Show Gain In Short Session

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Demand for stocks of companies with war profit potentialities lifted these 1 to 3 points at the best in today's market, but many issues continued without much support.

Steels and aircrafts were the principal gainers, touching top marks in the first hour when dealings were moderately active. A little selling later chipped down extreme advances and there were sufficient losers to make the close a bit uneven.

Transfers for the two hours were around 600,000 shares.

Wall Street nervousness over the latest German blitzkrieg seemed to have waned somewhat, and the excited selling of yesterday was absent.

Renewed strength of the hard metal and aviation stocks was attributed partly to the belief that, with the intensification of the European conflict, the Allies will be compelled to jump into American markets with heavier purchases of military materials.

Bond Market Improves

Foreign and domestic bonds developed resistance today, after Friday's heavy pounding, although two Belgian issues which were untraded yesterday, broke sharply.

Near the close of the short session issues which had plunged as much as 7 points yesterday either leveled off close to the lower prices or slowly pulled ahead.

Overnight consideration of the latest German attacks led to a calmer view of the foreign scene and the attempts to rally were at least partly due to a let-up in severe pressure.

Gains ranging to a point were posted for Australia 4½s, Queensland 6s, Norway 4¼s and New South Wales 5s of '58. The Belgian 6s and 6½s showed losses from their last transactions of over 30 points.

Still inclined to back down were Japan 5½s, Canada 4s, Tokyo City 5½s and Argentine 4½s.

Recoveries in the domestic group list were managed by Standard oil of N. J. 2¾s, International Telephone 5s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, and Armour of Delaware 4s of '55.

Continued pressure resulted in fractional declines for Postal Telegraph 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s and Goodrich 4¼s.

Losses and gains of around ¼ points were fairly well balanced in the U. S. Treasury list but only a few sales appeared on the tape.

Livestock Prices Follow an Uneven Trend Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Medium weight and heavy steers of value to sell $10 upward were under pressure early in the week and were forced to sharply lower levels Tuesday, only to come back noticeably later in the period.

Final sales were steady to 25c lower than late last week in contrast with a gradually advancing market on light steers and yearlings which ended in a 25c upturn.

Limited shipping demand and packer pressure, reflecting lower fresh pork markets, resulted in a 15-30c decline on hogs, and fat lambs also sold off at least 25c, despite limited numbers.

Prime steers topped at $12.75, hogs reached $6.10 and closed at $5.90 down. Wooled western lambs sold up to $10.50, clippers $9.40, native springers $11.50, with California spring lambs at $11.35 to city butchers.

Good and choice medium weight and heavy steers scaling 1200 pounds upward were punished rather severely early, and at the low time were fully 50c lower. But the rebound erased a large part of the decline, which promised to endure if supplies had remained as large as early in the week.

Despite moderate supplies the hog market dropped 15-30c, weights over 250 pounds showing most loss. Narrow shipping demand in connection with packer pressure reflecting unstable fresh pork markets contributed to the downturn. The late top stood at $5.90, with most good and choice 180-270 pound averages at $5.65-$5.85 and 270-350 pound butchers at $5.30-$5.70.

Woolen western lambs sold early up to $10.50, closed $10.00-$10.25 and clippers bulked at $9-$9.40. A few native springers made $11-$11.50, with California spring lambs at $11.25 to packers and $11.35 to city butchers.

Moxie Reports Case Sale In 1939 Best in History

Moxie, a 57-year-old soft drink, last year had the largest case sale in its history, reported the president of the Moxie Company, Frank N. Archer, at the advertising and sales meeting just held in Boston.

Newspapers, according to Alley & Richards, who are handling the campaign, "will be used in a substantial way to carry the message of Moxie to the public, supplemented with radio, outdoor, and store-display advertising."

N. Y. Central Certificates

NEW YORK—Gregory & Son, Inc., New York, has purchased $10,400,000 New York Central Railroad 2½ equipment trust certificates due June 1, 1941 to 1950, inclusive, on their bid of 101.0549. The bankers announced that all of the bonds had been placed privately.

Utility More Active

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association reported it produced 42,770,377 kilowatt hours of electrical energy during the week ended May 4, compared with 40,234,038 in the corresponding week a year ago, an increase of 6.30 per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67	67	67	− ½
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49¾	49	49	M'y10
9	6¾	Adams Express	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	− ¾
58⅛	44	Air Reduc (1a)	18	45	44¼	45	+1
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
7	5⅞	Alaska Jun (.60)	23	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	5	11	10½	10½	M'y10
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 9
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1¾e)	32	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅞
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y 9
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	2	177¾	177	177	−1¼
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	1	15	14⅞	14⅞	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	58	8	7¾	7¾	− ¼
73⅞	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	71½	71½	71½	− ½
41⅞	32¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	4	32⅜	32½	32½	
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	M'y10
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y10
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
21	17	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	17	17	17	− ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	23	70¾	69	69⅞	+ ⅞
12⅜	9⅞	Am Bank Note	12	10½	10	10	M'y10
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
45¾	30	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	−1¾
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	111¾	111½	111¾	− ¼
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	173½	173½	173½	M'y10
32½	23½	Am Car & F'dy	20	31¾	30½	31¼	+1⅞
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	15	50½	48⅜	48⅜	M'y10
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	3	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	− ¼
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
140½	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	140	140	140	M'y10
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	10	7½	7	7	
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	6	7½	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	8	14¼	13	13	M'y10
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	9	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	18	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	7	18	18	18	− ½
28¼	21¼	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	6	22¾	22	22	M'y10
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y10
50½	28⅞	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	+ ¾
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
38	32⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y10
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	7	61	61	61	− ½
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	29½	29½	29½	− ⅝
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	M'y10
45	40½	Am Inv III (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	7	55	53	53	M'y10
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
63	51⅜	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	61½	59	59	M'y10
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	4	3	3	3	M'y10
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	7	21½	21¼	21¼	− ¾
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	⅝	Am Power & Lt	14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	2	55	54	54	
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	2	45	44	44	− ½
10⅜	7⅛	Am Rad & St S	49	7¼	7	7⅛	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	7	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	64½	64½	64½	− ⅞
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	2	10⅛	10	10	M'y10
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	15	50⅜	49⅜	50⅜	+1⅛
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	6	144⅜	144¼	144¼	M'y10
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	M'y 9
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	12	28	27½	28	+ ⅞
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	4	15⅝	15	15	M'y10
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	+ ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87½	87½	87½	
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	M'y10
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	18	172	171⅝	171⅞	− ⅛
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	86½	83½	83½	−4
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	88	84½	85	−3¼
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	−1
5¾	4½	Am Type Fdrs	24	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
12⅜	3¾	Am Water Wks	13	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	100	99⅞	99⅞	M'y10
12	7	Am Woolen	6	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	47	46	47	+1
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	2	44	43	43	− ⅛
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	139	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	+1¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	3	36	35½	35½	M'y10
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	5	19½	19½	19½	M'y10
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y10
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3⅜	3	3	M'y 4
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y10
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109⅜	109½	109½	M'y10
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	20	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	58	58	58	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	37	35¾	35¾	−1¾
11	9¾	Arnold C (3⅛e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	− ½
9½	6¾	Artloom Corp	7	7	6	6	− ¾
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	4	76	73	73	M'y10
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y 6
25¼	20¼	Atch T & S F	17	20¾	20⅜	20¼	− ¼
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	53½	53	53	M'y10
23½	15½	Atl Coast Line	11	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	18½	18½	18½	−1
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y 8
27⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	14	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅞
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	M'y 7
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	30	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	48	47¾	48	
78¾	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	79½	79½	79½	+2½
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	6	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3¼	3¼	M'y10
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	68	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	− ⅛
		B					
19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	127	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+ ¾
6⅜	4½	Balt & Ohio	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	12	12	M'y 9
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y10
8⅜	6¼	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	M'y10
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	4	11⅛	11	11	M'y10
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	6	33½	33	33	− ½
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	8	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104¾	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y10
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'y 8
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem (.40e)	4	9	9	9	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	27	34⅛	33⅛	34	+1⅜
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	21½	21¼	21¼	− ¼
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	55	54	54	M'y 3
39	33½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	33½	33½	33½	− ⅛
89¾	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	147	85¼	87⅜	88¾	+2½
125½	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	6	125	125	125	
34½	23⅜	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'y10
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20	19½	19½	M'y10
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y10
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	31	23⅜	22⅞	23½	+1
29⅜	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	27¾	27¼	27¾	
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	25½	24¾	24¾	−1¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	25	23⅜	22⅝	23	M'y10
25⅞	20	Borg-Warn (½e)	13	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	− ¼
37¼	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	5	37¼	35⅞	35⅞	M'y10
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	12	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅜
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	17	21¾	21	21⅛	+1⅛
39⅜	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38	38	38	− ⅛
53¾	50	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50	50	50	M'y10
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	12	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 8
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	5	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
107¾	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 6
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61	61	61	−17⅜
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
37½	35	Brown Sh (1e)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	M'y 8
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	9	25¾	23½	23½	M'y10
10⅛	8⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	4	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Budd Mfg	28	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	9	31¾	30¼	31¾	+1¼
33	25½	Bullova Watt(2a)	5	26	25¾	25¾	− ¼
21⅝	16	Burling Mill (1)	8	18½	16¼	18¼	− ½
12½	9⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	19	10	9⅜	10	
5¼	⅜	Bush Terminal	6	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
7⅜	6½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¾
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	5	11	11	11	+ ⅜
15½	13	Byron Jack (1)	2	13	13	13	M'y10
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¾e)	3	22¼	22⅜	22¼	− ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	26	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	16	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
40½	16½	Can Dry	13	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	21	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	− ⅛
40½	36	Cannon M (½e)	5	35¾	35¾	35¾	− ¼
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	M'y10
32¾	23	Carpenter (½e)	11	32⅝	29½	29½	M'y10
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	68	68	68	M'y 9
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49½	49	49½	+ ½
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	11	29¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Celotex Corp	16	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	− ¾
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
3⅝	2½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4½	4½	M'y 6
11¾	6¾	Cent Violetta S	1	11	11	11	
6	5	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	M'y 2
41½	35½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ¾
8⅜	5⅞	Cert-teed Prod	9	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (1½e)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y10
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	7	40	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
97½	93¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅞	41¼	Ches Corp	9	41½	41½	41½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 7
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y10
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y10
2⅛	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Chi Mail Order	2	10	8⅝	10	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf		⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 9
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	M'y 3
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 8
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 8
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	11	10½	10½	M'y10
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	7	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Childs Co	2	5½	5½	5½	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (2½e)	83	81½	80⅜	81½	+ ⅜
14½	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	5	13⅛	13	13	M'y10
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	2	3	3	3	M'y10
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	36	36	36	− ½
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	38⅞	38½	38½	−1¼
41½	34⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	36¼	35½	35½	M'y10
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	16	37⅞	37	37⅜	− ⅛
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	5	126	125	125	
63	60¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y10
20	14	Colgate P (½)	17	14¼	14	14	
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins&A(2¼e)	3	30	29½	30	
24	17	Col Fuel & Iron	8	23	22¾	23	+1½
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.90e)	9	24	24	24	− ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.90e)	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	− ¼
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	35	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	89¾	88¾	89¾	M'y10
8½	6¼	Colum Pict	2	6	6	6	− ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 1
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	93½	93	93	M'y10
48	39	Comi Credit (4)	7	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅜
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	− ¾
56	46	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	46⅜	46	46	
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y10
16⅝	13	Comi Solvents	42	13½	13	13½	+ ½
2½	1½	Com'th & South	75	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
73¼	62½	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	64½	64¼	64¼	− ¼
33	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	32	31¾	31	31¼	− ⅛
38¼	32	Conde Nast	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Congoleum (1)	7	21½	21	21	M'y10
24⅜	21	Congress Cigar	11	9½	9½	9½	M'y10
13¼	8	Consol Aircraft	21	29	28⅜	28⅞	+ ½
31½	25⅛	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
16	7⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	32	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	32	30⅜	30½	30½	
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	108⅝	108	108	M'y10
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y10
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
4½	3½	Cons Laundries	5	3½	3¼	3¼	− ¼
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	M'y10
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 3
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	− ¼
19½	14⅜	Container (½e)	9	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	
15⅜	10⅝	Cont Bak (A)	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	16	1	1	1	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	89	88	88	M'y10
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	15	44½	43½	44½	+ ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	3	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	39¼	39	39	− ½
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	12	23	22⅜	23	− ⅝
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	30	30	30	
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	14	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
70	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	65⅜	65	65⅝	+ ⅝
65½	56	Corn Prods (3)	2	56¾	56	56¾	+ ¾
179	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	179	176	176	M'y10
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	13	6¼	6	6⅛	
1½	⅞

Commerce and Finance

Trading Is Heavy in Commodity Markets as War Spreads

Business and Industry

House Silver Vote Brings Repercussions

WASHINGTON (AP)—With Senate-approved legislation to end Treasury purchases of foreign silver headed for an uncertain fate in the House, Senator Downey (D-Calif) proposed that the Administration be authorized to buy silver from Western Hemisphere countries at the same price paid for domestic silver.

The Californian, who voted with a Senate Minority against a bill by Senator Townsend (R-Del) to halt all foreign silver buying, said he would introduce legislation next year to give the Treasury discretionary power to pay up to 71.11 cents an ounce for Mexican or other Western Hemisphere silver.

He contended this would enable the Administration to improve relations with Mexico and give the United States increased bargaining power in working out such problems as Mexican expropriation of American oil lands.

The Senate passed the Townsend Bill, 45 to 36, with 23 Democrats, 19 Republicans, two Farmer Laborites and one Progressive supporting it. Administration forces opposed it.

Opponents of the legislation emphasized the part played by silver purchases in maintaining friendly relationships with Mexico and in making possible more trade with silver-producing nations.

Advocates of the bill argued that the Treasury purchases were at "artificial prices" and resulted in the acquisition of stores of metal with little intrinsic value. The Treasury currently is paying 35 cents an ounce for foreign silver. In the six years since the program was instituted to bolster silver prices and stimulate foreign trade, the Government has acquired about $1,000,000,000 worth of the metal.

In the House Representative Boland (D-Pa), the majority whip, expressed the opinion that there was "slim chance" for consideration of the Townsend proposal at this session.

However, Representative Treadway (R-Mass), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, said he wanted House action before adjournment, terming the silver buying an "iniquitous program."

Bankers Would Give Help to Allies With Every Material Aid

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association, suggested that the United States give to the Allies every material aid short of military help.

In introducing Dr. Paul F. Cadman of New York to the North Carolina Bankers Association in convention here, Mr. Hanes said:

"Rape is running wild throughout the world, perpetrated by wild men, and I feel only sickening nausea. I have a boy and I know what may come, but we must all fight for decency. I am opposed to sending our boys to the battle-front, but I believe our laws should be changed to give every material aid to those who fight against brute force. Go home, contact your Congressmen and tell them we in America are not willing to sit by and see valiant little nations destroyed by a bunch of Huns."

Dr. Cadman, an economist of the American Bankers Association, discarded a prepared address upon receipt of war news and spoke instead on the world situation.

He said that "no dictator can win as no dictator ever won" and that history recorded that "no conqueror ever conquered the world."

Dr. Cadman declared that "freedom is a costly thing, and we shall defend it with principle, with our strength, and if necessary, with our lives." He said that even if the war were swiftly terminated, "its effects will last for a decade or longer. We have not yet escaped the effects of the war of 1914."

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On Bank Board

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John W. Hanes

Former Under Secretary of the Treasury, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Bankers Trust Company, New York. Mr. Hanes previously served on the bank's board from 1929 to 1933

England Buys 20,000,000 Bu. Corn From U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An American offer to cut the price of its corn to European and Canadian buyers brought a 20,000,000-bushel purchase from the United Kingdom.

The grain will be sold under an export subsidy program inaugurated by the Agriculture Department in an effort to regain dwindling foreign agricultural markets and to reduce surpluses.

The transaction will be handled through private exporters and will involve grain the Government has acquired under foreclosure of loans to farmers on surplus corn.

Officials said the grain will be sold to the exporters at prices which would enable them to meet prices of competitors in foreign markets. They indicated the prices would be between 20 and 25 cents a bushel below current domestic corn prices, which, due to the Government's corn loan program, have been pegged considerably above world levels.

Details of the 20,000,000-bushel sale were withheld until after all arrangements for shipment were completed.

Officials said the grain would be shipped during the next four months, a part to Canada and the balance to Great Britain.

This sale leaves about 66,000,000 bushels in Government stocks which officials hope to dispose of to other European buyers. There were reports that the Netherlands was interested in the American grain.

Officials said that at current prices, the Government would sell the grain to exporters at between 20 and 25 cents a bushel below what it has invested in the grain. The losses would be taken from funds appropriated for disposal of agricultural surpluses.

South Dakota Bond Exchange Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A Wall Street underwriting group headed by Lehman Bros. announced an exchange offer to holders of $6,239,000 State of South Dakota refunding bonds to complete a $20,425,000 debt refunding program.

Already refunded, it was said, have been more than $14,000,000 in bonds under what was known as the "level debt service plan" authorized by the State last December as a means of prolonging bond maturities and reducing debt charges.

The exchange offer provides that $6,939,000 of outstanding rural credit bonds due between 1940 and 1950 may be exchanged for a new refunding bond maturing between 1950 and 1959.

Coupon rates on the outstanding bonds range from 2¾ to 6 per cent. Each new bond will bear interest at the same rate as the bond taken in exchange until the maturity of the exchange bonds. Thereafter the rate will be fixed at 3 per cent.

Out of $18,000,000 in bonds available for exchange, only $6,239,000 will be accepted to complete the refunding program. Among units in the underwriting group are First National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis; First National Bank of St. Paul; and the First National Bank & Trust Co. and the Northwest Security-National Bank, both of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

U. S. Rubber Declares Regular $2 Dividend

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—United States Rubber Company announced today directors had declared a regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on non-cumulative preferred stock. The action was taken about a month ahead of normal schedule.

Some financial quarters thought the move had significance in light of the $22,000,000 investment of the company in plantations in Dutch Sumatra and British Malaya.

The preferred stock had been under some pressure recently in the market in what Wall Street interpreted as uneasiness over the possible spread of the war to Malaysia.

The dividend is payable June 21 to holders of record June 7.

Commodity Prices Jump As War Rages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—German invasion of the Low Countries hit Wall Street with violent repercussions yesterday.

On the higher opening trading totaled over 1,300,000 shares in the first two hours and put the tape more than five minutes behind for the first time since September.

Thereupon the market turned round and stocks fell sharply except for the war stocks, and even among these the shipping shares were carried down sharply.

Commodities had the sharpest single day's upturn since September, with rubber and silk advancing the limit. The move was not as sharp as last fall, but corn, wheat, cocoa, lard, butter, cottonseed oil, sugar and other staples moved up sharply.

Sterling fell from $3.35 to $3.00, of which half was recovered. This was something like the August-September decline which took it down from the pegged $4.68-⅛ to round $4.00, or the present official level. Free sterling had another tumble in March which took it from round $4.00 down to round $3.50, apparently in anticipation of the Scandinavian war, and in the last ten days it has been slumping from the $3.50 level down to $3.35.

Rubber and Tin Prices Jump

Two of the commodities most affected were rubber, which advanced the limit of two cents, and tin, which rose about 4½ cents, to round 52 cents. Both are produced under quota systems jointly operated by the British and Dutch, mostly from the Far East. About 30 per cent of America's rubber imports come in Dutch ships, about 33 per cent in British ships, and only 24 per cent in American ships. On the other hand about 80 per cent of imported tin is said to come in American ships.

The Dutch have about 3,000,000 tons of merchant shipping. It is not known what proportion was sought in Dutch ports. This is about twice the size of the Danish fleet, now tied up by the impasse between the Danish Shipping Committee and the British authorities, and nearly two thirds the Norwegian fleet of 4,800,000 tons now being used by the British. It compares with an American seagoing fleet of around 8,000,000 tons. Even if it is taken over by the British, as is probable, its withdrawal from many many ocean lanes would cause a further shortage of shipping, so that some surprise was expressed that American shipping shares did not hold advances of Friday morning.

The large Belgian and Dutch investments here, it is expected, will be offered slowy for sale by their respective governments, as the British holdings are being offered. In recent weeks there have been heavy purchases of American securities and heavy movements of gold here made by the Lowland and Swiss neutrals. The Dutch and Belgian purchases will end, but the Swiss purchases and gold shipments will probably continue until and unless Switzerland is also attacked.

Sugar Prices Respond

World sugar advanced sharply. The over-running of Holland and Belgium may cut off a sugar market, but if France is over-run she will be forced to turn to the world market through destruction of her own crops. Britain also announced this week that her beet crop did not come up to expectations. Java Dutch-owned, is a large sugar producer, but the heavy freight cost to consuming centers normally makes it less important than its production tonnage would indicate.

Lard, cotton-seed oil, and butter rose sharply. France has suspended her tariff on fats, and Holland was one of the leading suppliers of Britain with butter, though not as important as Denmark.

It looks as though the United States may drop its foreign silver-buying program and substitute therefore a heavy buying program for such staples as tin and rubber, accepting the cost of the delay which would send it into the market after the sources had been threatened and the price driven up. Both are now being produced under an 80 per cent quota, with the International Tin Committee scheduled to meet on the 27th of this month and the International Rubber Regulation Committee on the 21st. In both cases a reduction in the quota has been heretofore expected, but the whole situation has now been thrown into confusion by the German move.

H. F.

April Auto Output 26 P. C. Above '39

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimated that production of passenger cars and trucks in April totaled 447,400 units. This was 2 per cent higher than the March output and 26 per cent above the volume of April, 1939, the survey said.

For the first four months of 1940, A. M. A. placed assemblies at 1,758,445 units, or 24 per cent above the comparable period of a year ago.

Automotive News estimates April assemblies at 445,817 units. In its weekly survey of assembly plant activity it places this week's production at 96,960 cars and trucks compared with a revised estimate of 100,382 last week and 77,857 this week a year ago. It attributes the shrinkage this week to a curtailment to four-day operations in several plants.

Madison Oil Ruling Seen Less 'Laissez Faire' for Business

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 5-2 Supreme Court decision in the "Madison Oil case" last Monday is of much more importance for its larger implications than for the oil industry. It dovetails with extreme neatness into a mosaic picture of the future American economy—if present trends continue—which is well worth examining in the large.

The operations of the "Tank Car Stabilization Committee" which are now found to have been a crime under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, grew out of the NRA petroleum code. Charles E. Arnott, now found the arch-criminal in the case, and vice-president of Socony-Vacuum, was chairman of the Marketing Committee which worked in the NRA days under the Planning and Co-ordination Committee, which worked under the Petroleum and Administration Board (PAB) which worked under Mr. Ickes.

NRA was illegal, so the whole thing was illegal to start with, but that's neither here nor there in the case. The Tank Wagon Stabilization Committee continued on a voluntary basis after NRA was tossed out by the Supreme Court. Its purpose was to take distressed gasoline off the market. Hot oil was plaguing the little refiners, who were headed for the wall and had to keep going by throwing their gasoline on the market for what it would bring. By a "dancing partner" arrangement, a big company was assigned to take care of each weak refiner. Retail prices thereafter firmed, partly due to this operation, partly to the Connally Act, partly to the curtailment of crude production, partly to the firming of crude prices, partly due to better business conditions.

Case Brought to Trial

When the Department of Justice brought criminal action the dance was dropped, and has never been revived. Although none of the buying had been done in Wisconsin, the Department of Justice brought the case to jury trial in Madison on the ground that retail prices there had been affected. The judge told prospective jurymen that the trial would be long and those could go home who didn't want to serve. Few of the jury had had high school education. The Justice attorneys made stump speeches, accused the defendants' witnesses of being liars, referred to the downfall of the Roman empire, called defendants "malefactors of great wealth," called themselves crusaders, and provoked the judge twice to tell the jury that "a man of wealth has just as much standing in a court as a man that is poverty-stricken." The jury found all guilty, the judge let some off, the Supreme Court last fall 4-4 sustained this release. The other defendants got a reversal of their guilt in the Circuit Court, which went to the Supreme Court, which took a long time over the case and uttered its decision May 6.

Justice Douglas for the majority found that this operation did not come under the "rule of reason," but under the Trenton Pottery case of 1927, in which a price-fixing agreement was found illegal. He said that this Madison case was in effect a conspiracy to fix prices, and so ipso facto illegal. He said the 1931 case of Appalachian Coals, Inc., didn't apply, though Appalachian Coals, Inc., was a body formed by bituminous coal companies to take care of a problem of "distress coal," and though the Court had then said that "The fact that the correction of abuses may tend to stabilize a business or to produce fairer price levels, does not mean that . . . co-operative endeavor to correct them necessarily constitutes an unreasonable restraint of restraint of trade." He said the difference was in method.

He also said it was O. K. for the case to have gone to Madison, and though some of the remarks of Government attorneys to the jury were "undignified and intemperate" they did not warrant a new trial.

Findings of Judge

For the minority Justice Roberts said that Trenton Potteries was not in point, because there the agreement was definitely to fix prices; this wasn't. He said that Appalachian Coals, Inc., did apply, because the Tank Car Stabilization Committee had the purpose and effect of putting a floor under the spot market for gasoline, and "that was precisely the purpose and effect of the plan in the Appalachian case." He said the difference in method didn't matter. He said that "no case decided by this Court has held a combination illegal solely because its purpose or effect was to raise prices. The criterion of legality has always been the purpose or effect of the combination unduly to restrain commerce." (Justice Douglas has said that "Any combination which tampers with price structures is engaged in an unlawful activity . . . to the extent that they raised, lowered, or stabilized prices they would be directly interfering with the free play of market forces. . . . Under the Sherman Act a combination forced for the purpose and with the effect of raising, depressing, fixing, pegging, or stabilizing the price of a commodity in interstate or foreign commerce is illegal per se.")

Justice Roberts also found that the case should not have gone to Madison, and also that "closing address of counsel for the Government (to the jury) is ground for setting aside the verdict."

The immediate meaning of all this are that:

(1) The powers of the Department of Justice in choosing a place of venue and in appealing to the jury are greatly increased.

(2) The permissible activities of trade associations and other business combinations are greatly restricted. With the Supreme Court's Madison Oil conclusions as a starting point, and with the Court's type of reasoning as a vehicle, the prohibition on trade agreements can be widely extended, for practically any kind of business agreement can be found with the help of gun, camera, and microscope to affect prices, and if it affects prices it restrains trade, and if it restrains trade it's a crime.

Bureaus More Powerful

The broader picture into which this fits, shows that:

(1) The Supreme Court has been rapidly giving administrative bureaus more power. (2) Congress has been rapidly giving administrative bureaus more "delegated authority." (3) The administrative bureaus have been rapidly expanding their own interpretation of their own powers under their own enabling acts.

Set these facts side by side with the implications of the Madison Oil case and it looks as though our political economy is moving toward less laissez faire for business and more laissez faire for administrative officials. In other words, as the Supreme Court made clear, what may be a "crime" for private business may be "in the public interest" if done by an administrative bureau under Congressional authority. Political economy is getting more political.

This double standard of economic ethics seems fundamental. Private business is forbidden to peg or stabilize security prices (except under SEC rules which haven't been written) but the Treasury has $1,800,000,000 with which to stabilize the prices of government securities. The private utilities are under new strict accounting requirements, but TVA and municipal power plants are exempted. The National Labor Relations Board will not tolerate company-dominated unions, but cherishes one within its own shops. The Wage and Hour Division won't tolerate in private business the unpaid overtime exacted in many departments of government employees. The Securities Act of 1933 prohibits misleading statements but doesn't appl: to the Treasury's advertisements of its baby bonds. Trade associations are forbidden under the recent consent decree accepted by the container makers, to set up quotas such as are used in the Sugar Act, and the farm program. And under the Madison Oil case private business is not allowed to stabilize prices and clean up distress situations in the way being followed by the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior under the Guffey Coal Act.

It would be easy to dismiss this as merely the product of greed for power on the part of the interlocking, intellectual directorate of Washington. But that would be highly misleading. Mere political gimmies would not produce the astonishing consistency of purpose, intensity of aim, disregard of logic and indifference to common sense which colors the new political economy. There must be some crusading philosophy, fervently held, which drives it along, and this will be considered in a subsequent article.

[To be concluded.]

Great Northern Seeks RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Great Northern Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow $20,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with the retirement next July 1 of $28,132,000 of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, Pacific extention, 4 per cent bonds. The remainder of the funds to retire the bonds will be provided by the Great Northern.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced recently that the RFC had agreed to the $20,000,000 loan.

The Great Northern said it believed that because of the present condition of the market for railroad securities it would not be able to accomplish the financing through private channels at reasonable terms.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

Chain Store Tax Opponents End Testimony

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Opponents of the Patman Chain Store Tax Bill concluded presentation of their case before a House Ways and Means subcommittee yesterday.

One of the final objectors was the distribution department committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. With the approval of the chamber's board of directors, it advised the House groups that the bill would affect a quarter of the Nation's retail business adversely and would open the way for use of the same taxing power to pronounce a "death sentence" upon any other type of business.

Four members of Congress and six spokesmen for firms operating gasoline service stations declared such stations should not be classed as chain stores and taxed under the bill. They said such taxes would close hundreds of stations and affect the crude petroleum industry adversely.

Professor Roland S. Vaile of the University of Minnesota testified that the multiple-unit method of marketing had improved wages and working conditions of employees, reduced consumer prices and aided in the "orderly and aggressive marketing of goods."

Mr. Vaile, professor of economics and marketing at Minnesota, described the chain store movement as "part of our higher social development."

He told the House subcommittee conducting the hearings that in view of the contributions to marketing made by both centrally-owned and voluntary chains, enactment of the Patman bill, would be against the public interest.

"The chain store or multiple unit method of marketing is part of a general movement in the attempt to increase efficiency of production and thus increase the total real income of all the people," he said.

Commodity Prices Change Little In Week Ended May 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices changed very little during the week ended May 4, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Slightly lower prices for farm products and foods brought the all-commodity index down 0.1 per cent to 78.9 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is less than 1 per cent below the year's high of early January and it is 1¾ per cent above the low of April 6.

In addition to the declines in the farm products and foods groups, building materials and chemicals and drugs decreased fractionally. Minor increases were recorded for the fuel and lighting material and metals and metal product groups. The indexes for hides and leather products, textile products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from a week ago.

Commodity groups	May 4 1940	Apr 27 1940	P. C. changes to May 4, 1940 from Apr. 6 1940	May 6 1939
All commodities	78.9	79.0	+1.7	+ 3.7
Farm products	71.3	71.6	+6.4	+12.1
Foods	72.5	72.8	+4.0	+ 6.1
Hides and leather products	102.5	102.5	+0.9	+11.7
Textile products	71.5	71.5	—0.6	+ 7.0
Fuel & lighting mtls	72.4	72.3	—0.1	— 2.9
Metals & mtal prods	95.0	94.9	—0.4	+ 1.1
Building materials	92.6	92.7	—0.6	+ 3.3
Chemicals & drugs	77.3	77.5	+0.5	+ 2.1
Housfrnshg goods	89.7	89.7	+0.3	+ 3.3
Miscel commodities	76.9	76.9	+0.4	+ 3.5
Raw materials	73.7	73.9	+3.7	+ 7.4
Semimfg articles	79.5	79.5	+0.5	+ 6.9
Manufd products	81.6	81.7	+0.9	+ 1.5
All commodities other than farm products	80.5	80.6	+0.6	+ 2.0
All commodities other than farm products & foods	82.6	82.5	—0.1	+ 2.1

Aircraft Officials

© Bachrach; John Haley

Eugene Edward Wilson (above) has been elected President of United Aircraft Corp. He succeeds the late Donald L. Brown. (Below) Raycroft Walsh, has been named Vice-President of the company. He was formerly General Manager of Hamilton Standard Propellers Division.

Netherlands', Belgian Assets In U. S. Caged

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Economic reverberations of war in the low countries jolted American securities markets yesterday and brought prompt intervention by President Roosevelt to protect about $1,500,000,000 of assets which the invaded countries own in the United States.

The invasion also caused officials some worry over the source of supply, in the Netherlands East Indies, of such strategic materials as rubber and tin, and brought predictions that the enlargement of hostilities might curtail United States merchandise exports.

The President routed Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and a score of other Treasury officials out of bed to draft for his signature shortly before 8 a. m. an executive order prohibiting withdrawal from the United States of any funds of the Low Countries without special Treasury licenses. The order was almost identical with the one he issued on Danish and Norwegian assets when those countries were invaded.

Officials declined to say what, if any, action they may have taken to regulate any of the markets. The Federal Reserve Board, however, had a special $500,000,000 authorization to buy Government bonds, if necessary to halt or regulate declines in those quotations. Last fall, when the war first began and depressed bond prices, the Federal Reserve System bought $400,000,000 worth.

The Dutch Minister, Dr. A. Loudon, who was appointed paymaster for all foreign officials of his government last Saturday, was expected to apply for a general license giving him a free hand with Dutch Government money deposited in the United States.

Although no exact figures on money of the invaded countries could be obtained, Commerce Department estimates indicated that cash and security holdings in the United States totaled $296,000,000 for Belgium, $14,000,000 for Luxemburg, $1,076,000,000 for the Netherlands, and $2,000,000 for the Netherland East Indies.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 3 to 6 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—House furnishings took the spotlight in retail trade this week with many stores reporting sharply improved demand for home supplies, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Total retail volume was above a year ago in most cities, with a slightly higher average unit sale contributing to the improvement," the credit agency said.

"Buying for Mother's Day acted as a stimulant for trade. In department stores, handbags, boxed pearls, cotton coat and gown ensembles, slips, hosiery and handkerchiefs were favorite gift items.

For the most part, however, best-selling merchandise was confined to house furnishings lines. Particularly good results were reported by dealers in household refrigerators and other appliances. Summer furniture and rug promotions and 'white sales' were also said to be pulling well."

In contrast, however, ready-to-wear apparel was "sluggish even in cities reporting unusually satisfactory results for housewares," the agency added.

Because the corresponding week last year witnessed a brisk upturn in total sales, retail volume averaged only 3 to 6 per cent above the like 1939 period for the country as a whole, the agency reported. This was smaller than the increase over 1939 reported in the previous week.

"Two regions, New England and the Pacific Coast, reported that decreases in retail volume were more numerous than increases, the average comparison for both being estimated 1 to 3 per cent under last year. Other sections showed increases over the 1939 week as follows: East 4 to 10, South 5 to 8, Middle West 3 to 9, Southwest 2 to 4, and Northwest 2 to 7.

"Wholesale trade activity was slightly better than even with a week ago," the agency said. It added, however, that "where increases in volume were reported, they were principally due to more numerous calls for near-term needs.

"The bulk of retailers' spot buying was to round out rather meager early Summer stocks. There was also some purchasing to 'sweeten' Spring carryovers and, in the early part of the week, a flock of last-minute requests for main-floor items suitable for Mother's Day.

"The pace of forward ordering generally was reported to be little changed; many wholesalers felt that orders for Fall now coming in from department stores and chains would normally have been placed some time ago."

Copper Price Shows Firming Tendency

NEW YORK (AP)—Cash copper quotations of 11 cents a pound posted by outside and custom smelter quarters have been withdrawn as the European war widened.

Primary producers continued to quote 11½ cents a pound, Connecticut Valley, for electrolytic metal.

In futures markets, prices indicated a basis of around 11⅜ cents a pound, delivered in the valley.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	Close Today	Close Yestdy	Close Yr Ago
Wheat				
May	1.08⅝	1.08⅞	.79⅝	
July	1.08½	1.08⅝	.74⅞	
Sept.	1.08⅝	1.08⅞	.74¼-⅞	
Corn				
May	.68⅞	.68¼	.50⅞	
July	.68⅝	.69	.51⅞	
Sept.	.69¼	.69½	.52½	
Oats				
May	.41½	.41⅝	.34⅜	
July	.36½	.38¼	.33⅛-33	
Sept.	.35¼	.35½	.31⅛	
Soy Beans				
May	1.06¾	1.07	.97¼	
July	1.05½	1.05½	.95¼	
Oct.	.91⅞	.91¾	.83¾	
Rye				
May	.68⅜	.68⅞	.48	
July	.70	.70⅝	.50⅛	
Sept.	.71⅞	.72¼	.51⅜	
Lard				
May	6.42	6.37	6.55	
July	6.62	6.60	6.62	
Sept.	6.85	6.80	6.70	
Oct.		6.90	6.75	
Dec.	7.00	7.05	6.70	

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		May 11 High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	96	95¼	95¼	97
8.75	Bos & Albany	82¼	82	82	82⅛
8.00	Bos Edison	149	148¾	149	149
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	20	20	20	19⅝
..	Bos & Me A pf	2¾	2¾	2⅜	2½
..	Bos & Me M st A pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	Bos & Prov	15½	15½	15½	16½
..	Copper Range	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
1.12½aE	Gs&F pr pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¼
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	23⅞	23½	23½	24
	Hath Bak A	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
.60	Loew's Boston	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
..	Mass Util Assoc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Narr Rac A	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
..	North Butte	80c	80c	80c	83c
..	Old Colony	30c	30c	30c	30c
..	Old Col ctf dep	12c	12c	12c	12c
..	Old Dominion	50c	50c	50c	48c
.80a	Torrington	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73	72	72	71¾
..	Venez Hold	2	2	2	2

xEx-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of May 9 showed (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,256, decrease 253; bills of exchange and checks 11,917,636, decrease 269,953; securities 218,216, decrease 2,257; other assets 2,684,473, increase 757,580; circulation 12,326,571, decrease 253,266; sight deposits 1,885,549, increase 171,362; reserve ratio 0.65 per cent.

Paper Company Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering has been made of $3,200,000 of first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of Southern Advance Bag & Paper Co. at 100 and interest by a syndicate headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons. Proceeds will be used to retire outstanding obligations and pay off bank loans.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

From the closing of the national yearly accounts at the end of March to Budget day, toward the end of April, is as exciting a period as that from party conventions to Presidential election.

War financial problems need inventiveness and ingenuity for their solution. More than a century ago income tax was invented in England to finance the French wars; now income tax is approaching limiting levels and yet is quite incapable of solving the problems of this war. Sir John Simon has the task of finding something new, fitted for the present task.

Total expenditure in the year to end March, 1940 is reported at £1,821,000,000. Ordinary revenue was £1,049,000,000 (of which £460,000,000 came from income and surtax, and £400,000,000 from customs and excise).

The deficit was £772,000,000. This was nearly £175,000,000 less than the Chancellor had expected when he made his war budget last September. Because the deficit is less than had been expected it has been greeted by the daily press as good news.

Revenue Better

But the deficit is less than had been expected mainly because the government has not succeeded in spending what it planned last September. Revenue is better than expectation by £54,000,000; expenditure is less than expectation by £120,000,000.

Our war effort has been less than we expected last September, although the September estimate has been strongly criticised as not strong enough a war effort.

Rate of total expenditure has of course been increasing during the past months of war; it was running around £1,700,000,000 per annum last September, and had risen to £2,590,000,000 per annum by the beginning of March.

The very least that can be expected for total expenditure in the opening financial year is £3,000,000,000; the total will be nearly £3,500,000,000 if present rate of expenditure is increased by 50 per cent.

Those who have made a continuous detailed study of German wartime expenditure maintain that Germany is outspending us for war by at least 50 per cent and possibly by 100 per cent. The Government here, through the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply denies this, but his denial does not satisfy his critics.

More Taxes Expected

A twenty-five per cent increase in ordinary revenue will give us some £1,300,000,000, and leave a gap of from £1,700,000,000 to £2,200,000,000 to be filled by borrowing, drawing on overseas resources and capital, and it seems almost inevitably, inflation.

Lord Stamp, economic adviser to the government, told the press that in his opinion there is bound to be an additional taxation burden on those with incomes between £5 and £12 per week; the Chancellor of the Exchequer promptly denied that Lord Stamp was authorized to make such a statement.

But it seems a reasonable deduction, since income tax and surtax now bears most heavily on those with incomes over £600 a year, and indirect taxes bear most heavily on those with incomes below £250 a year.

Mr. Keynes' plan of compulsory savings, or deferred pay, to be repaid after the war, still holds the field among unofficial suggestions to help solve the financial problem. But its political prospects do not seem to have advanced very far in the months it has been canvassed in the press.

True to its traditions of being more conservative than the conservatives themselves, the Labor movement, whose members stand most to benefit by the Keynes plan, is adamant against the proposal.

In the vigor of their condemnation labor is equalled by Sir Robert Kindersely, organizer of the voluntary National Savings movement. But no critic of Mr. Keynes has yet put forward any alternative which even begins to reach the necessary scope.

Unemployment Drops

With appropriate trumpet flourishes official unemployment figures have been given which show a fall of 383,000 from February to March. On March 11 unemployment at 1,121,000 fell for the first time since the war to below the pre-war August level of 1,232,000.

The improvement is most marked in those industries which were badly affected by the severe winter; but there is also a decline in iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding and other war industries.

It has at last become clear that the employment of labor for most efficient war use must be organized and cannot be left to chance. A census has been taken of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor in the three vital industries of engineering, motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture, and shipbuilding.

The census is to be repeated quarterly, compared with monthly in the last war. The industries to be covered employed before the war just over one-tenth of the insured population; and clearly the census will have to be extended to cover the whole range of industry if it is to be an efficient instrument of economic policy making.

England has of course a more elaborate system of employment exchange than any other country. In theory all unemployed are registered with their local exchanges, and all jobs are reported to the exchanges. But the exchange system is being used far less for putting men to work than for paying out unemployment allowances. Two jobs out of three are not filled through the exchanges.

This change of emphasis in function from that originally intended when the system was set up is the consequence of the long period of unemployment which has prevailed in this country almost without interruption since the last war.

It seems likely that the exchange system will not change back to the problem of placing men. Political and Economic planning (PEP) have published a broadsheet urging necessary changes to advance this aim; more money should be spent by the government on vacancy work; officials should be better trained to understand the manual processes of industry, there should be better organization of the exchange work to speed up interviews and avoid congestion, there should be better records of workers' qualifications, and so on.

There is one fundamental difficulty to be overcome. One of the largest reservoirs of labor for war use is in clerical trades, and other non-factory employment, whose workers do not come under the insurance schemes and are not registered with the exchanges; a second reservoir is provided by women.

Dividend Meetings

Divident meetings scheduled for next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, are as follows:

Monday, May 13

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, May 14

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Procter & Gamble Co (5% Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.).

Spear & Co. ($5.50 Pfd. & 2nd Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Wednesday, May 15

American Sugar Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.)

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Com.) (12 m.)

Associates Investment Co (5% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. ($2 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.).

Continental Oil Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Gaylord Container Co. (5½% Pfd. & Com.)

General Cigar Co., Inc. (Com.) (4 p. m.).

Kansas City Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd. "B") (10 a. m.).

Kimberly-Clark Corp. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Magma Copper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Pullman, Inc. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).

Raybestos-Manhattan Co. (Com.) (12 m.).

Talcott (James), Inc. (5½% Ptc. Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

United Dyewood Corp (7% Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).

U. S. Tobacca Co (7% Non-Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).

Thursday, May 16

Abbott Laboratories, Inc. (4½% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

American Hide & Leather Co. (6% Conv. Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.).

Bon Ami Co. (Com. "A" & "B") (12 m.).

International Harvester Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Friday, May 17

Allied Mills, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Armour & Co. of Delaware (7% Pfd. Gtd.) (2:30 p. m.).

Electric Storage Battery Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Lehn & Fink Products Co. (Com.) (9 a. m.).

Monsanto Chemical Co. (Pfd. "A" & "B" & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Initial				
Eversharp	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do 5% pf (new)	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
Stock				
Newmont Mining	100%	..		
Regular				
Agnew Surpass S pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Allied Stores pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 17
Am G & L Dd pf	40c	Q	July 15	May 15
Boot Mills	$1.18¾	Q	July 1	June 7
Canfield Oil Co. 6% pf	$1	..	May 1	
Do	$1.50	Q	June 23	June 20
Central Arkansas P S Corp 7% pf	$1	..	June 29	June 20
Central Surety & Ins Corp (Kansas City, Mo.)	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Comp. Ind. Gasses	40c	Q	May 15	May 4
Collins & Aikman pf	25c	..	June 15	May 31
Col Bd System A & B	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 21
Cont'l Can pf	45c	..	June 7	May 24
Eastman Kodak	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 10
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 5
Gt Nor Paper	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 5
Hawaiian Pine	25c	..	May 1	May 20
Hawaiin O&G	12½c	Q	May 27	May 17
Intl Mining	10c	Q	May 13	May 8
Kaufman D St pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 20	May 31
MercAccept(Cal) pf	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Midwest Oil	45c	S	June 15	May 15
Newmont Mining	50c	Q	June 17	May 31
No West Bk Corp	10c	..	May 25	May 10
Oshkosh B'Gosh	80c	Q	June 1	May 20
Package Mch	10c	Q	June 1	May 20
Parkersburg R&R	25c	..	May 20	May 10
Do	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 20
Planters Nut & Choco late Co	$2.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Rutland & WhRR	$1.50	..	May 15	May 1
Savannah El & Pow 8% A	$2	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 7½% B	$1.87½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 7% C	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6½% D	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
Simon (Wm) Brew 2c	40c	Q	May 31	June 20
Sonotone Corp cum pr	15c	Q	July 1	May 15
Stand Oil Ohio Do pf	25c	Q	July 1	June 21
U S Gypsum	$1.25	Q	July 15	May 31
U S Rubber pf	50c	Q	July 1	June 29
Universal Prod	40c	Q	July 1	June 15
Utica & Mohawk C M	50c	..	June 28	June 14
Wash W&P pf	$1.50	Q	May 9	Apr. 24
			June 15	May 24

Heard in Wall Street

The air transport stocks keep going up and up into new highs, and no wonder. All year passenger traffic has been running 65 per cent ahead of the same period of last year and now the margin seems to be growing rather than shrinking. Last month, for instance, American Air Lines' passenger miles were up 80 per cent over April, 1939.

As a result the companies may even find themselves short of planes this summer. For they had been figuring on a mere 50 per cent increase, and had placed their orders with plane builders accordingly. It takes time to fill airplane orders, so now they may be unable to get all the planes they want. Actuallyy the plane-builders orders have been too timid. These air transport orders, incidentally, are being given preference over all military orders, though they only amount to about a twentieth or a thirtieth in volume.

The only blot on the earnings outlook of the air transport companies is the possibility of a cut in air mail payments as their passenger business gets bigger. But this gets steadily less important. Mail business used to be 70 per cent of revenues and passenger fares 30 per cent; now it's the other way round and in some cases like Eastern Air Lines, mail revenues are down round 20 per cent. Eastern, in fact, would be pleased if it didn't have to carry any mail at all and some of the other lines would be advantaged. For the mail pay requires certain scheduled flights which are unprofitable passenger-wise, for example between 5:30 and 8 in the morning, when planes carry only two or three passengers but must fly the mail. This is why the over-all average is only about 65 per cent of passenger capacity. The 65 per cent means 10 per cent in the early morning and 100 per cent the rest of the day.

Argument for cut in the air mail rates to the major companies is rather weak. The Post Office took in last year about $16,300,000 for domestic air postage and paid the companies about $16,600,000 so it's only about $300,000 out of pocket. However the PO people charge a certain amount of overhead against airmail, including trucks to and from the field, etc., totaling last year round $7,800,000.

It's the small feeder lines that get the real subsidy, because of the method of pay—20 cents for the first 300 pounds and a shrinking amount for further poundage, with a peak at 40 cents even if a plane carried 10 tons. United Air Lines, in particular, would like to get this basis changed to straight pound-mile, because it carries so much mail per average flight.

So, not much cut if any is expected for the big lines, and the increase in the passenger business is the real thing to watch. As it rises, mail pay becomes less and less important. Pan American is the only company heavily subsidized with air mail pay, and in view of its European difficulties a cut isn't being talked.

* * *

Item

Some people here are recommending the metal-fabricating companies, like the auto accessories, rail equipments, office equipments, and copper fabricators. These can make war orders for the Allies. Brass and bronze product exports have already jumped from $566,000 in September to $2,800,000 in February. Included in the latter group are Bridgeport Brass, Mueller Brass, and Scoville Manufacturing.

H. F.

Atlas Curtiss Merger Seen Not Feasible, Dropped

NEW YORK (AP)—The proposed merger of Atlas Corp., big Wall Street investing firm, and the aircraft manufacturing firm of Curtiss-Wright Corp. into a $160,000,000 combine has been called off.

Floyd Odlum, president of Atlas, announced abandonment of the plans on the grounds that in his opinion "certain of the objections" raised by Curtiss-Wright stockholders "could not be met in any way that seemed feasible to him."

Massachusetts Investors Trust, a holder of 21,700 shares of class "A" stock, presented strong objections to the merger to the Curtiss-Wright board.

Mr. Odlum revealed that the opposition to the plan, on the part of these stockholders, and a minority of directors, had centered on the proposal to change the class "A" stock, now non-cumulative, to a stock carrying a cumulative dividend.

He said in a letter to the Curtiss board, "This is a basic point which I understood had been determined prior to the commencement of the merger negotiations. It will continue to exist no matter how the other terms . . . might be disposed of. Therefore I must report that in my opinion the opposition cannot be met by any modification" (in the merger terms).

Gas Company Purchase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has given its approval to the purchase by J. Leroy Underhill, North Attleboro, Mass., of control of two operating gas companies for around $137,000. Mr. Underhill proposed to buy from the Electric and Gas Corporation all of the outstanding securities of its subsidiary, Wanoat Associates, which owns all of the outstanding securities of North Attleboro Gas Company and Ware Gas Company.

Middle West Corp.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has granted the Middle West Corporation an extension to May 20 of the time for filing its answer to integration proceedings. The company had asked to be given until May 30.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3⅜s '43-'40 June	100.20	100.20	100.20
1	3⅛s '45-'43	108.28	108.28	108.28
1	3⅛s '46-'44	109.27	109.27	109.27
61	4s '54-'44	113.31	113.31	113.31
200	4⅛s '52-'47	120.6	120.6	120.6
2	2s '50-'48	103.16	103.16	103.16
2	3⅛s '52-'49	111.28	111.28	111.28
2	2½s '53-'49	105.8	105.8	105.8
10	2⅜s '54-'51	107.8	107.7	107.7
1	3s '55-'51	110.7	110.7	110.7
2	2⅛s '53-'51	103.13	103.13	103.13
1	2⅞s '60-'55	107.12	107.12	107.12
2	2¾s '59-'56	106.13	106.13	106.13
7	2¾s '65-'60	106.3	106	106.3

Home Owners Loan

3	2⅛s '44-'42	103.30	103.30	103.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Adams Exp 4s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Alleghany cv 5s 49	72½	72	72½
5	Alleghany 5s 50 st	43½	43½	43½
11	Am&For P5s 2030	61	60	60
5	AmIGChem 5½s49	104¼	104	104
1	Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
6	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108	108
8	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅝	108½	108½
10	Ang C Nitra deb 67(4a)	40	40	40
12	Arm Del 4s 55	103	102¼	103
3	AT&SF 4s 95	105	104¾	105
1	AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	A C Line 1st4s 52	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59(5a)	74	74	74
1	Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Aud Autocv4¾s39	68	68	68
5	B&O 95 st A	25½	25	25
8	B&O 2000 st D	25	24½	24½
2	B&O cv 60 st	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
4	B&O 1st 4s 48	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
5	B&O Ple & Wv 4s51	53	53	53
45	Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107½	108
3	Bet Stl 1¾s '59	104½	104½	104½
12	Bost&Me 5s '67 st	48¾	48⅝	48¾
1	Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	49½	49½	49½
21	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	47¾	47¾	47¾
2	Bkly2¾ManTr4½s'66 ct	89½	89¼	89½
16	Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
8	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94¼	94	94
11	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	94¾	94	94¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92	92	92
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91½	91½	91½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90½	90½	90½
5	Can Pac 5s '54	45½	45½	45½
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	71¾	71¾	71¾
6	Can Pac 4s perp	57¾	57	57¾
1	Carriers&Gen 4½s'50	100	100	100
8	Certain-td 5½s '48	80½	80	80
8	C&O 3½s '96D	99½	99	99
50	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	98¾	99
13	Chic Gt West 4s 59	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9⅜	9⅜
10	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	15	15	15
1	CRI&P 4s '88	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	15	15	15
4	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	5½	5½	5½
2	City of 3s B '39 wi	94	94	949
26	City of NY 3s I '30 wi	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	CCC&StL 4½s'77	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
5	Col F & I 5s '70	67¼	67¼	67¼
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	75	75	75
9	Colmbia G 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	105	105	105
10	Comwlth Ed cv3¼s'58	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Con Edis 3¼s '46	125⅛	125	125
6	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105½	105½
1	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1	Con Rys 4s '54	105	105	105
5	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	100	109	109
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	28½	28½	28½
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
1	D & R G 4s '36	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	D & R G West 5s '78	8½	8½	8½
5	DulMissebe&I 3½s '62	108½	108¼	108¼
6	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	24	24	24
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	94	94	94
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	106	106	106
16	Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13⅞	14
12	Erie gen lien 4s '96	14	13⅞	14
1	FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	26¾	26½	26¾
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104	104	104
1	Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	105	104⅝	104⅝
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Goodrich 4½s '56	71½	71½	71½
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103	102⅝	102⅝
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	100½	100½	100½
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	94¾	94¾	94⅝
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	103	103	103
3	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95½	95	95½
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	30½	30½	30½
15	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
2	Ill Cen 4s 53	127⅛	127¼	127⅛
9	Ill Cen 1¾s '66	43⅛	42¾	42¾
		41	41	41

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	145.20	29.98	23.87
Net change	—.43	—.19	—.13
Previous close	144.77	29.79	24.00
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
9	C&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44	44
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105	105	105
30	Interb R Tr 5s '32 ct	74	73½	74
13	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	77½	76⅜	77½
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	77	76¼	77
3	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '32	11½	11	11
13	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	57¼	56⅜	57¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70¼	70¼	70¼
3	Int Paper 6s '55	102½	102½	102½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	90	90	90
13	Int T&T 4½s '52	31¼	30½	31¼
9	Int T&T 5s '55	33½	32½	33½
8	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
20	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	34	34	34
1	Keith (B F) 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
9	Lac Gas 5½s '53	47	47	47
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	45¼	45¼	45¼
2	Lautarno Nit inc '75	38	38	38
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	125	125	125
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	97	97	97
5	Lorillard Co 7s '44	93½	93½	93½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	124	124	124
5	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	85	84⅞	84⅞
26	Lou&N 4½s 2003	100	100	100
2	Lou&NSo Jt 3¼ 4s52	91½	91	91
30	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	82	82	82
10	McKess & Rob 5½s50	97⅛	97	81⅞
10	Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
17	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103	103½
2	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	27½	27½	27½
16	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5	5	5
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5½	5½	5½
6	M-K-T 4s '76	8¼	8¼	8¼
13	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	27¼	27	27
12	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18½	18¼	18¼
6	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	18½	18¼	18¼
14	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	18	18
6	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¼	18¼	18¼
21	MontWPaPubSv4½s'60	23½	23¼	23¼
6	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Mor & Essex 3s '55	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
1	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	35½	35½	35½
5	Nat Dairl 3¾s '51ww	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Nat Distill 3½s '49	106	106	106
1	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105	105	105
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103½	103½
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	104	104	104
2	NO Tex&Mex 5s'56 C	35½	35½	35½
24	NYC rfg 5½s 2013	36	36	36
23	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57½	57½
1	NYC & Hr 4s'42	51¼	51	51
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	93	93	93
2	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	55	55	55
20	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	62½	62¼	62¼
2	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	53⅜	53	53
9	NY Dock Co 4s'51	106½	106½	106½
3	NY G El H&P 5s'48	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
1	NY G El H&P 4s'49	125	125	125
12	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	117¼	117¼	117¼
3	NYNH&H 4s'55	19¼	19	19

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers

Living Room, Dining Room, Bed Room
Bath and Kitchenette
$95 to $112.50 *a month, by the year unfurnished*

MAIN DINING ROOM · MAID SERVICE · GARAGE
COMMISSARY · BEAUTY SHOP · VALET

Visit or Telephone
LONGWOOD TOWERS
LONgwood 3200
BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE · MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—Newly renovated, upper 7-room apartment; fireplace, garage; central location. Arlington 5291-M.

BALTIMORE, Md.—In Howard Park, 3 rooms, pantry, bath, private entrance, garage, insulated, $37.50. Mrs. Charles Mitchell, 5500 Fern Park Ave., Phone Liberty 1490.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-2 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60-$80.
MRS. BAILEY, Ken. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE
2-3-4 ROOMS
FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C. SUBLET—Monthly or summer; complete two-room hotel apartment; maid service. 140 West 69th St., Apt. 39B, ENd. 2-4550.

N. Y. CITY—For rent, 2-room suite, connecting bath, kitchenette for 3-4 adults. 46 West 72nd. SU. 7-9201.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Lady owning attractive home overlooking bay, would like 1 or 2 ladies to rent rooms, kitchen privilege; COL. 4432 before 10 A. M., after 6 P. M.; Sunday after 2 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—1 rm., kitchenette, bath; spacious, attractive; gas, elec. included; June 1-Oct. 1; $50 month, $15 week. Apt. 818, Hotel Hemenway.

LONGWOOD TOWERS, Brookline, Mass.—$400 for June, July, August, furnished 5-room housekeeping apt. or hotel service if desired. Call Apt. 212 C. References.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

GOOD USED CAR VALUES

'39 Ford D. L. Tudor	$585
'38 Ford D. L. Fordor, radio	$485
'37 Ford Club Coupe	$315
'35 Ford D. L. Tr. Sedan	$175

Hoover Motors, Inc.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Children's summer camp or country home under Christian Scientists' supervision; moderate fees. Mrs. Effie C. Crews, 1715 Upshur St., N. W.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL Hayden's Folding Quarterio Holder. See advertisement in Magazine Section today. Buy outright, sell at substantial profit. Write for particulars. HAYDEN SPECIALTY CO., Box 44, Evanston, Illinois.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

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FLORIST—BE ONE
Individual Instruction, Fresh Flowers.
JESSIE C. IRELAND FLORAL STUDIO
2608 So. Hoover. PR. 0994 Los Angeles

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod
Now Open
Large estate; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF. "Stepping-Stones"—completely furnished; 9 rooms; picturesquely wooded grounds on main blvd. with ocean frontage overlooking rocky cove. For lease $125 monthly during summer months; concession for yearly lease. Priced moderately for sale to close estate. Inquire 550 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. SYcamore 3-7733, or see your broker.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street BO 8-7030

8,000 ACRES improved producing N. D. wheat farms 80 to 800 acres; sold in one block for low cash price; crops insured; good community; schools and university; rural electricity; foundation estate real opportunity for land wholesaler. TRUSTEE, 5711 Metro Station, Los Angeles, Calif.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 137-40 Sanford Ave.—Attractive, airy, sunny, double and single; running water; $1.50-$2.00 single; $8.00-$10.00 weekly; parking 7 min. walk to Fair. MARIE MILLER, FL. 9-6622.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
LaSalle Extension University is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good practical education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, 4103 S. Michican Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS MANAGER ... experienced in automobile (factory and dealer), manufacturing, constructions; 25 years business experience in office management, sales development, buying and production. Box G-215, Suite 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SUMMER HOMES

THOUSAND ISLANDS, N. Y.—Comfort, beauty, seclusion, accessibility; completely furnished summer home; moderate rental; July-August. Address OWNER, 5724 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, POCASSET, MASS.—Waterfront house, private beach; 2 acre lot, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; all conveniences; 2-car garage. CLARENCE REED, Campello, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BRIDGTON, Maine, Moose Pond—For rent, secluded in pines; 7 rooms, furnished, piano, fireplace, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights and refrigerator, private beach, boat, garage. Reply F. C. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Box 56.

COTTAGE, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, 6-room, modern equipped; exclusive section; ocean block; season or month. ARTHUR MORRIS, Centerville, Maryland.

—DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Palm Circle Villas—Ocean front cottages with individuality; accommodating three to five persons each; restricted clientele; reservations advised. Box 5339, Seabreeze Station.

SUMMER AT CAPE COD

Completely furnished; running water, electricity, fireplaces with heatolator, screened porches; ¾ mile beach, warm water; seasonal, monthly rental. Box 212, Pinewold, West Dennis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—A beautiful farm for rest, study and enjoyment of New England countryside; all modern conveniences throughout; quiet, restricted; fresh farm produce; all home cooking; price reasonable.

ELEVATORS

Home Lifts Stair Travelors
Avoid Stair Climbing
GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN CO.
122 Fulton St., Boston CAPitol 3762

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CULTURED Parisian woman desires furnished room in exchange for French lessons or summer care of N. Y. C. apartment in absence of tenant. Tel. Cathedral 8-3451 (N. Y. C.), Box 56.

FLORISTS

UPTOWN FLOWER SHOP
245 Mass. Ave., Boston
Flowers and Plants for Mother's Day

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BURCH POP CORN MACHINE at ½ price—almost new; large roll-around type; suitable for Store, Theater, or Sidewalk business. Fully equipped and some stock. See M. W. HEWITT, Bungalo Village, Bristol, N. H. Tel. 140

FOR SALE OR RENT

AT TOWNSEND CENTER, MASS., on main highway, 10-room house; half acre land, modern facilities, new oil burner, electric refrigeration, garage. Inquire Kenmore 9620, Bolton.

CATSKILLS—Sale, rent, 8-room cottage, 107-lake front; swimming, fishing; beautiful woods; reasonable; restricted. 1 Hollywood Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS COVE, MAINE—For rent or sale, furnished bungalow, 5 rooms, fireplace, modern conveniences; near water; $160.00 season. G. M. KING, 10 Linwood St., Hyde Park, Mass.

FURRIERS

PARISIAN Fur Craftsman with factory in wholesale district can give you exceptionally low rates on remodeling and repairing of any fur garment. Desirable selection of new Fur Jackets also available. Storage vaults at Revillon Freres, minimum $2.50. Armand et Soeur, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 8971

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE MAN AND WIFE to teach languages and music; care of boys; school; September; apartment, food small salary.—EDWARD WILLCOX, Leesburg, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PRINTING—Small job shop in Boston requires all around capable printer, preferably with some lofting, to take complete charge, assume full responsibility and assist in production. Expert on Miller Automatic Jobbers. Appointment—Mr. Alexander, LIB. 8139.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework; simple cooking; sleep in; near 6th Ave. subway. MRS. BALLIN, 61 Greenway Ter., Forest Hills, N. Y. BO 8-8222

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, 82 St. Stephen St.—Board and room with care if necessary; comfortable; near church; nurse in attendance. COM. 4459.

PLEASANT Outlook Home; transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. 1. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

PEDIGREED BOSTON TERRIER
needs a new home with a family of Christian Scientists; lovable, docile animal, about 5 years of age. No payment is expected, but the assurance of a good home is asked. Address MRS. IRENE A. SAMUELS, 473 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE 7-room house, 2-car garage, large lot of land; will sacrifice—moving to California. C. H. WILSON, 28 Whiton Ave., Hingham, Mass. Tel. Hingham 0344

BALTIMORE, MD.—Colonial 3-story house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, hot-water heat, oil burner; 2-car garage, double lot. J. E. LITTLE, 302 Taplow Road, Homeland. Phone Tuxedo 3510.

BELMONT, Mass.—Ideal for growing children; sunny house, fireplace, oil heat, porches, extra lot, fruit trees, grape vines. Address Mrs. Loomis, 3904 Jocelyn Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

BELMONT HILL—6-room Cape Cod, 1 block off Park Avenue; priced reasonable; monthly carrying charges $41. Inquire of owner, R. McGRAY, 70 Knox Street, Belmont, Mass.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Almost new, bright, attractive 5-room bungalow and garage; 7500 ft. of land; near train service; desirable location; price $4500. Call Ded. 2041 mornings or evenings or Box N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW HOUSES—Modern, complete and beautiful; Bradford St. and Newbury Park section. Consult Henry Z. Perry, Builder. Tel. Needham, Mass., 0750.

VERMONT village home—eight rooms, partly furnished; barn, lawn, flowers, shrubs; berry, asparagus beds; main highway. Write Box 11-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—7-room brick house, 2 baths and lavatory; hot-water heat, oil burner; 2-car detached brick garage; short walk all schools and business center, but in excellent residential district; price low. R. W. W. 31 Ellsworth Rd., West Hartford.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, Mass., 116 Mt. Vernon St.—9 rm. single, garage; renovated; oil heat; fine location; $75. Tel. Parkway 1798.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 701 of 100 Nashua St., Boston, until 2 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, May 23, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is Rewiring at the Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, Mass. Charge for plans and specifications is $50.00, which amount is returnable upon return of the plans and specifications. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for $250.00, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Plans and specifications also may be seen at the office of the Engineers, Richard D. Kimball Co., 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.

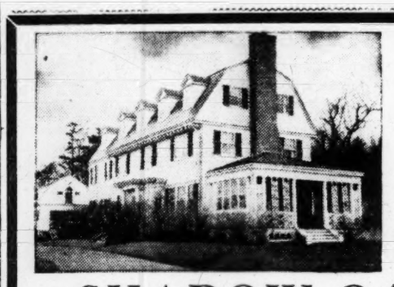
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.,
Commissioner.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE 41YEARS
Colonial Mattress Co., 604 Dudley Street, Boston

Local Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE



LEXINGTON

SHADOW OAKES

A 16-Room House . . Excellent Condition . . 3 Bathrooms . . Oil Heat . . Hot Water . . FOUR ACRES of LAND. Barn for 3 automobiles. FOR SALE or RENT with the idea of buying. Possible rent for Summer. Land overlooks Wachusett.

75 OUTLOOK DRIVE, LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone Lexington 0027

Brookline, Mass.
CONVALESCENT HOME
Corey Hill, fully equipped and excellently conditioned, 18 rooms, 8 baths. Owner retiring. Call Centre Newton 2006 or 1838. Exclusive Agent
ALVORD BROTHERS, Realtors

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

IN THE HEART of the Green Mts. For Sale—6 acres, modern 7 rm. house, general store, 4 tourist cabins on small private bathing beach. For particulars write A. Andrews, U. S. 4, West Bridgewater, Vt.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

PAYING GUESTS

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN. Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York. Owner Management.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms; newly renovated; board optional; near Pub. Garden, Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Nicely furnished; home cooking; detached house; screened porch; superior home. 237 St. Paul St.; LON. 8984.

NATICK, MASS.—Country estate offers sunny rooms, home cooking, dairy products; $10 and $12. Tel. 582.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 2614 N. Charles St.—bright, sunny room, porch; convenient to bath; desirable location. M. C. Oldhauser, Univ. 1373.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms, hot and cold water; overlooking The Mother Church park. M Peakes, Com 9409

BOSTON—409 Marlboro St., Apt. 5—High type room, single or double; running water, home like; tourists. Com. 3125.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent guests or tourists; convenient location; parking. LON. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms; home atmosphere; board optional; tourists, Long. 9054, MRS. BENK.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apt. house; conveniently located; home privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (Apt. 8-C)—Sunettous, light, large rooms, private lavatory; breakfast optional; references; convenient. RI. 9-5122.

N. Y. C., West 57th—Exquisite suite, dressing-room, bath, shower; 4 south windows facing garden; high river view. Circle 6-6258.

N. Y. C., 171 West 71st St., corner Broadway—single, double; with or without piano; near Christian Science churches. PALMER.

VISITING New York City? All transportation; exclusive location; $1.00 daily, $6-$12 weekly. Irma Thompson, 325 West End (105th).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—Single, desires position, attendant, caretaker, guard, handyman, estate, anywhere. Middlesex 3464. Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—By Alfred Carbone, Cambridge, Mass., cleaning indoors and out; can also do plastering; excellent references. Phone Trowbridge 3184.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hotel manager; high type executive, proved ability in 17 yrs., all-around experience; go anywhere; only first-class considered. Box 40, National Press Building, Room 1293.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A NURSERY governess or companion, experienced, Christian Scientists preferred; driver's license, F. G. Bowley, 1478 Canton Avenue, Milton Mass. Hyde Park 0948-M.

IMMEDIATELY available, experienced bookkeeper and accountant; capable taking full charge; go anywhere. Box N-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED, active, resourceful, trained, home economics five years, manager's room; accept second cooking or housekeeping dept., hotel, resort; institution; references. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL NURSE (colored) for infants, children or adults; wishes position; refined, intelligent; anywhere; references. Phone Jerome 7-8300, N. Y. C.

TRAVEL COMPANION—Well educated, cultured young lady interested in being lady's companion on summer trip. Box X-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY as companion, secretary, experience and training; free to go anywhere. Box P-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman teacher, companion; summer; expert driver; travel, sew, art. Write Box W-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—8 room house in delightful summer colony; 5 min. from shore; 4 chambers, maid's room; gas; large screened piazza; spacious grounds; 4-room guest or chauffeur cottage nearby; rented together or separate; $500, $175. L. H. LAWRENCE, Cataumet, Mass.

EAST CHOP, Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Delightful summer home for rent with opportunity to purchase; well furnished, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fireplaces, garage; on water front; unexcelled bathing, boating, golf, tennis. Geo. E. Davis, Box 33, Randolph, Vermont.

MANCHESTER, MASS.—For rent for season; $2000 of year $3000; unusually well built, furnished home on 50 acres of woodland with exceptional view of the ocean; 6 bedrooms, two sleeping porches, 4 bathrooms, 6 open fireplaces, new oil burner, gas stove, coal range, electric ice box; owner has lived in home many years for year round home; 3-car garage; references required. Address Box 124, Manchester, Mass.

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.

Cottage, 7 rooms, fully electrified; bath; garage; near bathing, land locked water; sports for children and adults; $300.00 for season. JOHN L. CASEY, 56 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.

RENT-SALE, Cooperstown, N. Y., Otsego Lake front; summer home; completely furnished, furnace, modern conveniences, 4 bedrooms, guest; boathouse; exclusively private; fishing, golf. Mrs. George Maus, Cooperstown, N. Y.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Rent or sell 5-room house built in 1934; modern plumbing, electricity; beautiful view, quiet. Write W. B. RITTERBUSCH, Apt. 2106, 45 Prospect Pl., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

MANCHESTER BY THE SEA, Mass.—Completely furnished model 6-room house; 2 baths, gas, electric refrigeration; near beaches. Box N-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MONADNOCK REGION—$250 for season; dear old house; furnished; all conveniences; 4 bedrooms; screened out-door room. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 0831.

OWNER'S SMALL PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE on Water's Edge
Charming, on state road, 19 miles Rochester, conveniently located; well furnished, electric range, refrigerator, toilet, running water, fireplaces; boat house. Write or call Fairview Lodge, Lovell Lake, Sanbornville, N. H. Tel. Sanbornville 59. Comfortable for four or six.

TO SUBLET—9 rooms furnished, in modern country home, beautiful view, lake near, centrally located; 5 bedrooms, bath. For details, MRS. HELEN S. BURLEIGH, Lochmere, N. H.

WICKFORD, R. I.—On Narragansett Bay, Cape Cod cottage, 5 rooms; also cottage 4 rooms; both attractively furnished, modern conveniences, fireplace, near private beach; $350 and $375 season. Address S. E. WRIGHT.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INSTRUCTION in the arts of Singing, Interpretation, Diction, Correct Breathing, Pure tone production and projection for readers and speakers. Georges Baillard, former member Metropolitan Opera, N. Y. Write or telephone for appointment. Fl., 9-8237-W, 46-33 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.

WANT A RADIO VOICE?
Voices trained, Victor records made. Bessie Poole, 162 Boylston St., Boston, Han. 0389.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CASCO BAY — Furnished summer cottage, six miles Portland, all conveniences. Guy P. Clement, Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

USED CARS

1938 CADILLAC FLEETWOOD, 5 passenger sedan, driven 15,675 miles, gray color, condition excellent. D. O. Hussey, President 7823 (Quincy, Mass.).

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT OR HIRE—Small boat with motor, vicinity South Shore, Long Island. N. Y. Write Box X-31, 500 Fifth Ave., S. 1550, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-6681 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLD FUR STORAGE
PROTECT YOUR FURS FROM FIRE, THEFT, AND MOTH DAMAGE
in our
FRIGID STORAGE VAULT
Correct Fur Cleaning
WHITE SWAN LAUNDRY
"CIVIL SERVICE" PHONE 3-0168

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

MISS BLACK, *Florists*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Butler R.E. & I. Co
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT Co.
1910 Second Avenue North

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING

PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

BEAUTY SALON

2002 5th Ave. No.
All Lines of Beauty Work
Free Parking Space
TEL. 3-1948

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

MOBILE

Sheaffer and Parker Pens and Pencils
Silverware and Clocks
CLAUDE MOORE
Jeweler
Elgin—Hamilton—Bulova Watches
American Beauty Rings
Watch Repair 9 St. Joseph St.
Diamond Setting and Engraving

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

FORT LAUDERDALE

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Exclusive Dealer
Gutteridge Electric Co.
Also Contracting and Repairs
S. W. 1st Avenue and Wall Street Phone 501

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

GULF SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

LAMPS—GIFTS
Rare Old Pieces and Crystal Ware
Reasonably Priced
Maude B. Sanders
429 E. Las Olas Blvd.

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

MIAMI BEACH

The Original
TEDDY'S
"Tops in Food Since 1914"
Serving
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
at Popular Prices
Relax under the tropical sky with the surf at your feet
Ocean Drive 10th and 11th Sts.

Gasoline and SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

See the new attractive materials for draperies and slip covers for delightful spring and summer dress up for your home.

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord
Branch Offices
51 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Certified Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

TOWN & COUNTRY SHOP
Smart Clothes
ANGEBILT HOTEL BLDG.
MRS. NELL HARTLEY, Manager

AMERICAN

Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Parramore St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Official AAA Station
Phone 50-50 Day 50-52 Night
AMOCO-GAS
50-50 SERVICE STATION
ERNEST C. HILL, Pres.
923 W. Church Street at Westmoreland
Best Equipped Garage Wrecker Service
In Central Florida Wrecks Repaired

PALM BEACH

"Your Guiding Beautician"
FLORENCE HAIRDRESSER
Erskine McKain, Owner and Manager
Reduced Summer Prices
440 S. Ocean Blvd. Phone 5928
Lido Pools Bldg. Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2122

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

The Sport Shop
Nelly Don Dresses
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry a complete line of
PALM BEACH SUITS
For Boys and Students
LOWREY'S
346 Central Avenue
"Smart clothes for the younger set"

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

"Monitor Advertised"
SNAG-PROOFED HOSE AND SOCKS
sold by
MRS. FLORENCE BULL
7302 First Ave., North Phone 31-535

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and
WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

WINTER HAVEN

**

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
All Kinds of
Insecticide Spray Pumps and Dust Guns
for Flowers and Gardens

Joe Kell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND
MURREN, the Famous Climbing Centre
TO LET
Modern Flats
in new Swiss Chalet.
M. Gertsch, Mürren.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

Norway

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 26261

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 103825

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

BREDENBERG & CO., A. B.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.
54 Drottninggatan Tel. 23 34 50
64a Hornsgatan " 40 87 25
16 Hamngatan " 20 02 38
7 Humlegårdsgatan " 63 41 59
29 Kungsgatan " 21 44 06
28 Götgatan " 43 98 24
1 Biblioteksgatan " 20 20 99

Quality Foods — Superior Service
WILHELM OLIN
Karlaplan—Lützengatan
Orders filed by mail to any part of Sweden.
Phone: Wilhelm Olin

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
Norrmalmstorg

Switzerland

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS — FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SIGMUND Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

RYFFLIHOF
NEUENGASSE 30. 1ST FLOOR
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-

Salon de Coiffure
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Parfumerie
Karl Bänziger Amthausgasse 3 Tel. 3.54.36

Tailor—Dressmaker
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9 — Tel. 3.18.27
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Modern House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles at moderate prices.
at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

MAISON SPECIALE POUR
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His Opinion

"Yes," continued the book lover, "I have a rare volume here and there on my shelves. You do know what a rare volume is, I hope?"

"Well," said the fellow who favored food, "I know what rare means in a restaurant—not very well done."

At Its Best

Here is Tschaikowsky at his best. Music so beautiful it has to be heard to be appreciated.—The Journal and American.

A lot of music is like that.—The New Yorker.

Playing Safe

Sitter: "How much will half a dozen photographs cost? And a dozen?"

Photographer: "We will discuss that afterwards—just now I want you to look pleasant."—Glasgow Southern Press.

Reasonable

Friend: "You've done a good wall-papering job, old fellow, but why the border at the bottom?"

Smith: "Well, Brown wanted his stepladder back before I could put the border at the top."

Extra Effort

". . . our new rolling mills . . . were working to maximum capacity—24 hours per day, eight days a week."—Speech Report in Birmingham Paper picked up by Punch.

Bible Facts

Ramah of Benjamin

The famous Old Testament town of Ramah, or "Ramah of Benjamin" as it is called to distinguish it from some five other Biblical cities named "Ramah," has recently been identified with the village known in modern times as El-Ram, situated on a hill not many miles north of Jerusalem, as one proceeds toward Nablus.

"Ramah of Benjamin" was anciently situated on the borders between Israel and Judah, and I Kings records how Baasha, king of Israel, fortified it with a view to repelling any attack of the forces of Judah (I Kings 15:17,21); and it appears that at a later date it was here that the captives were assembled before being deported to Babylon as exiles, an incident referred to by Jeremiah in the words, "A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping" on behalf of those who were going into "the land of the enemy" (Jer. 31:15).

Party Fun

Mystical Mathematics

Cut numbers from one to six from an old, large calendar. There must be enough such numbers so that each guest will have one. Turn the numbers upside down on a table. Request each player to select one and pin it on, with the figures displayed. Two mathematicians are appointed. The object is to form as many groups as possible whose numbers added together will total seven. Both of the mathematicians hurry to pick out as many such groups as possible, and to place them on their particular sides. After all possible combinations have been made the mathematicians may use their numbers if this will enable them to make another group. The side having the greatest number of people (not groups) wins.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

For the Scrapbook

Speak no slander, no—nor listen to it.—Tennyson.

* * *

When the fight begins within himself, a man's worth something.—Browning.

* * *

I planned "Perhaps," I planted "If" therein, And sadly harvested "It Might Have Been."—Arthur Guiterman.

Manly Manners

Proverbs of Travel

Travel renders life more modest.—Greek.

A short cut is often a wrong cut.—Danish.

It is better to turn back than to go astray.—German.

On a long journey even a straw is heavy.—Italian.

He who stops at every stone never gets to his journey's end.—Benjamin Franklin.

Nothing is lost on a journey by stopping to pray or to feed your horse.—Spanish.

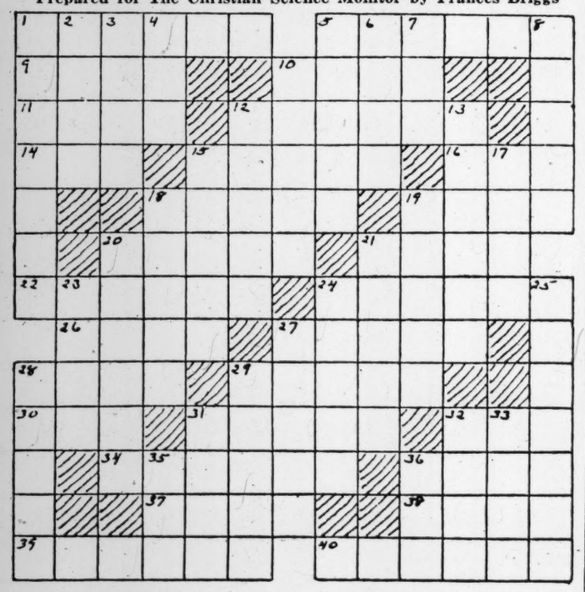
It is necessary for him who would reach his journey's end sometimes to go round about.—Persian.

A Verse for Today . . .

And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—Eph. 4:32.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

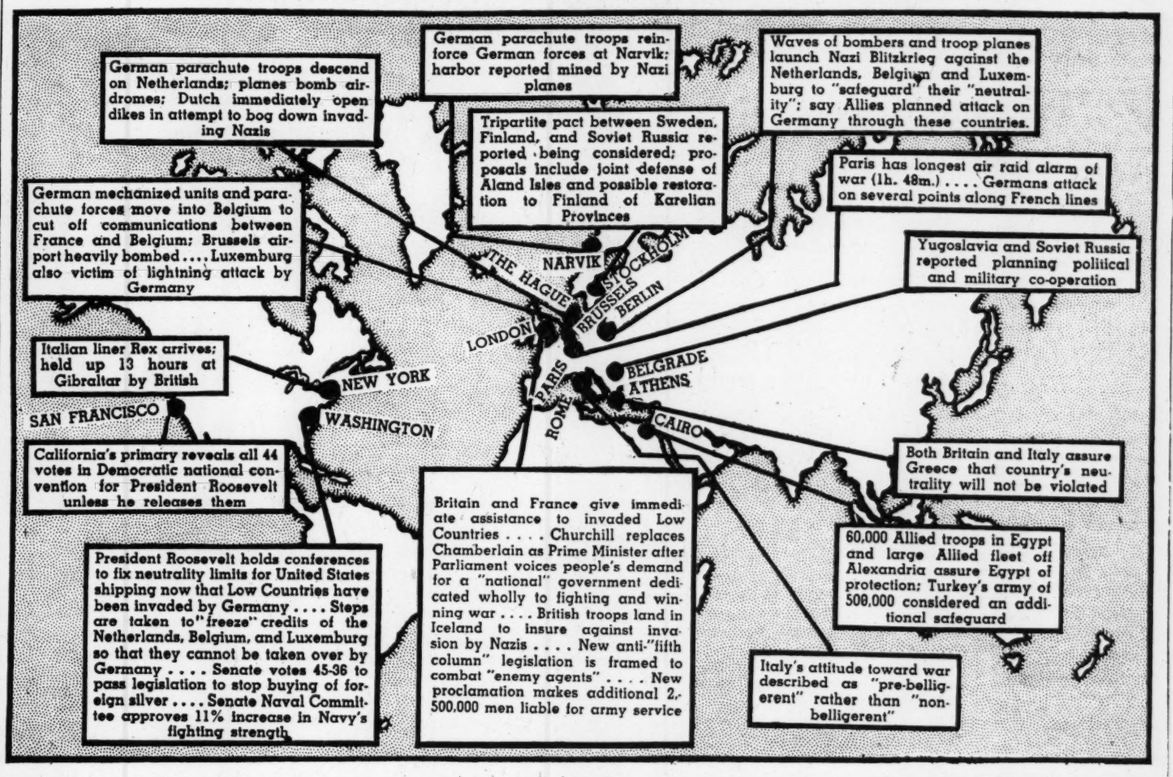
1—What island in Mediterranean is a British dependency?
5—Who were the children of Dan (Gen. 46:23)?
9—Where is the Yamal peninsula?
10—A labyrinth is what?
11—What was a shelter used in Bible times?
12—University of Oregon is in what city?
14—Where is the Umpqua River (abbr.)?
15—Who are chased by "hounds" in a certain game?
16—What language is spoken by Laos?
18—An egret is what?
19—Would a terek have fins, buds, or a bill?
20—Thresholds are what?
21—What do you call handle of a joiner's plane?
22—A meat substitute is called what?
24—What is a city of Nebraska?
26—Who was son of Dishan (Gen. 36:28)?
27—Who is the lady celebrated by Thomas Carew in his poems?
28—What is another name for the privet?
29—If you visited Roskilde, whom would you see?
30—What is a river of China?
31—What is a river of northern Germany?
32—Where is De Funiak Springs (abbr.)?
34—What is the birthstone for January?
36—What river joins Rhine at Mainz?
37—What was one of animals kept by Nabal?
38—What is a river of Italy?
39—Where was the prophet Nahum born (Neh. 1:1)?
40—Old Faithful is what?

Down

1—What cape is at northeastern extremity of Yucatan peninsula?
2—What is a river of France and Belgium?
3—What tree is mentioned in Book of Isaiah?
4—What islands are a part of Aleutian Islands, Alaska?
5—What is a city of Prussia?
6—What is a manufacturing commune of France?
7—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
8—Who was father of three of four men most famous for wisdom next to Solomon (I Kings 4:31)?
10—What is a commune of Spain?
12—What is a town of Arkansas?
13—What Benjamite led 200,000 of his tribe to army of Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 17:17)?
15—Who was wife of Menelaus?
17—What is singing voice of Meala in "Paul and Virginia"?
18—What king furnished Solomon with trees and workmen to build the temple?
19—Who is the king of Bulgaria?
20—A balalaika has from two to four what (sing.)?
21—What actor portrays Charlie Chan in motion pictures?
23—What is a city of Honshu, Japan?
24—What animal is allied to the civets?
25—Who was one of first seven deacons (Acts 6:5)?
27—What do you call a pupil at West Point?
28—Who is the shepherdess in "As You Like It" who weds Silvius?
29—Who was daughter of Jacob and Leah?
31—Who is a friend of Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra?"
32—What is a province of southwestern Persia?
33—What is a row of words extending across a page or column?
35—Past.
36—Honoré de Balzac was born in what month?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


German parachute troops descend on Netherlands; planes bomb airdromes; Dutch immediately open dikes in attempt to bog down invading Nazis
German parachute troops reinforce German forces at Narvik; harbor reported mined by Nazi planes
Waves of bombers and troop planes launch Nazi Blitzkrieg against the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg to "safeguard" their "neutrality"; say Allies planned attack on Germany through these countries.
Tripartite pact between Sweden, Finland, and Soviet Russia reported being considered; proposals include joint defense of Aland Isles and possible restoration to Finland of Karelian Provinces
Paris has longest air raid alarm of war (1h. 48m.) . . . . Germans attack on several points along French lines
German mechanized units and parachute forces move into Belgium to cut off communications between France and Belgium; Brussels airport heavily bombed . . . , Luxemburg also victim of lightning attack by Germany
Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia reported planning political and military co-operation
Italian liner Rex arrives; held up 13 hours at Gibraltar by British
California's primary reveals all 44 votes in Democratic national convention for President Roosevelt unless he releases them
Britain and France give immediate assistance to invaded Low Countries . . . . Churchill replaces Chamberlain as Prime Minister after Parliament voices people's demand for a "national" government dedicated wholly to fighting and winning war . . . . British troops land in Iceland to insure against invasion by Nazis . . . . New anti-"fifth column" legislation is framed to combat "enemy agents" . . . . New proclamation makes additional 2,500,000 men liable for army service
Both Britain and Italy assure Greece that country's neutrality will not be violated
60,000 Allied troops in Egypt and large Allied fleet off Alexandria assure Egypt of protection; Turkey's army of 500,000 considered an additional safeguard
President Roosevelt holds conferences to fix neutrality limits for United States shipping now that Low Countries have been invaded by Germany . . . . Steps are taken to "freeze" credits of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg so that they cannot be taken over by Germany . . . . Senate votes 45-36 to pass legislation to stop buying of foreign silver . . . . Senate Naval Committee approves 11% increase in Navy's fighting strength
Italy's attitude toward war described as "pre-belligerent" rather than "non-belligerent"
THE HAGUE
NARVIK
STOCKHOLM
BRUSSELS
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BELGRADE
ATHENS
CAIRO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO

Daily Anecdote

What a Pity!

Sir Douglas Haig, hero of the late World War, considered the soldier's profession the greatest on earth, and all others quite unworthy of serious attention.

While inspecting a cavalry troop he found occasion to compliment the sergeant-major on some particularly neat repairs made on the saddles.

Upon being told that the work had been done by two troopers, he remarked, "You are fortunate to have such expert saddlers in your troop."

"As a matter of fact, sir," replied the sergeant-major, "they're not saddlers. In private life they're lawyers."

"Well," exclaimed Sir Douglas, "how men who can do work like that could have wasted their lives over law is something I cannot imagine!"

Port of Narvik

Norway's port of Narvik, previous to its invasion, was capable of handling seven million tons of ore a year, from Sweden's important iron mines.

Daily Quotation

A MAN should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Pope.

Concerning Goodness

Be not merely good; be good for something.—Thoreau.

We can do more good by being good than in any other way—Rowland Hill.

Goodness moves in a larger sphere than justice.—Plutarch.

To be doing good is man's most glorious task.—Sophocles.

How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world.—Shakespeare.

Goodness consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward things we are.—E. H. Chapin.

In nothing do men approach so nearly to the gods as in doing good to men.—Cicero.

By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we do not quite know what it is, and cannot do what we would, we are part of the divine power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower.—George Eliot.

He that does good to another, does good also to himself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the consciousness of well doing is an ample reward.—Seneca.

A good man is influenced by God himself, and has a kind of divinity within him; so it may be a question whether he goes to heaven or heaven comes to him.—Seneca.

Vocations

Umbrella Planetariums

A supervisor of WPA projects developing visual aids in education has devised what he has named "umbrella firmaments."

Outlines and names of constellations are embroidered in colored threads on the inside of the umbrella "panoply," and rays from a flashlight shine through buttonhole eyelets in the "umbrella planetariums."

They are now being used in the Ventura, Calif., public schools and are creating interest in astronomy.

These "umbrella planetariums" are easily and inexpensively made and the public schools offer a remunerative field for their sale.—J. W. H., Burbank, Calif.

Brevities

Whitsett Impress: It does not pay to lose a friend for the sake of winning an argument.

Punch (C.): A gossip-writer mentions that he got up at dawn the other morning just to see the sun rise. He could not have chosen a better time.

Monitor Movie Guide

Dr. Kildare's Strange Case (MGM)—Another in the series of clinical Kildare films. Entertainment appeal B-minus. Lionel Barrymore, Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, Samuel S. Hinds, Emma Dunn.—Adults.

* * *

Johnny Apollo (20th-Fox)—Crime melodrama about a father imprisoned for embezzling and a son who becomes a racketeer to "earn" money for his parent's parole, joins his father in prison, and is prevented by the latter from making a jail break. Holds interest but may be overbrutal in places for some tastes. Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold, Lloyd Nolan, Charley Grapewin, Lionel Atwill.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Marseillaise (World Pictures)—French film, directed by Jean Renoir, telling about the French Revolution in a somewhat loosely joined account that wanders from Paris to Marseille and back. There is comparatively little plot in the conventional sense of the word. The song from which the film takes its name is heard first as a solo and again in chorus. Pierre Renoir, Lise Delamare, Louis Jouvet.—Adults and young people.

* * *

On Their Own (20th-Fox)—Seventeenth in the Jones family series, with the wife and children, deprived for the time being of the protection of husband and father, starting for California in their trailer. Their adventures come to a happy conclusion in the typical Jones family way. Jed Prouty is not in the cast, but Spring Byington, Ken Howell, George Ernest, June Carlson, Florence Roberts, and Billy Mahan are.—Family.

* * *

Saturday's Children (Warner)—Maxwell Anderson's Pulitzer Prize play of 1927 about the young couple whose marriage nearly collapses under the pressure of economic burdens and attendant misunderstandings. An entertaining film with fine portrayals of middle-class types, and a feeling of warmth and sympathy, but the script writers have inserted a drunken sequence and there is an inappropriate melodramatic ending. John Garfield, Anne Shirley, Claude Rains, Dennie Moore, Lee Patrick.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Too Many Husbands (Columbia)—Absurd and amusing marital dilemma, skittering in and out of the complications that arise when a wife discovers that through a circumstance of which she is an innocent victim, she has two husbands. Deftly directed by Wesley Ruggles and acted by a cast that includes Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas, Fred MacMurray, Harry Davenport, Dorothy Peterson.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinnocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

* * *

Adults and Young People — "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

* * *

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

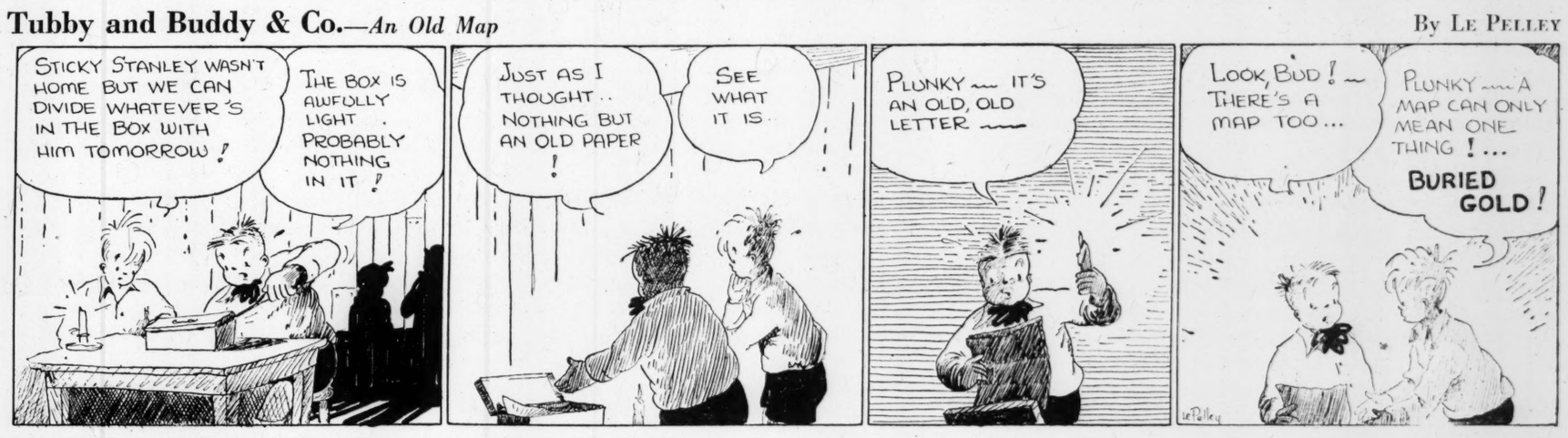
'Little Drops of Water'

Ashington, Northumberland, Eng.

On looking out of the window one morning a resident of this city saw that a greenhouse in a neighboring garden was on fire. Calling her daughter she remarked that nothing could be done to save the building because of the rapidly spreading flames. The daughter, however, was fond of the elderly gardener to whom the greenhouse belonged and she was loath to let the fire have its course without trying to prevent further damage. She quickly obtained a supply of water and with the first pailful the flames diminished and the girl could see that the fire was confined to a lean-to framehouse. With the aid of her parents the girl soon had the flames extinguished, and so was instrumental in saving the larger structure, which was the pride and joy of her friend, the gardener.

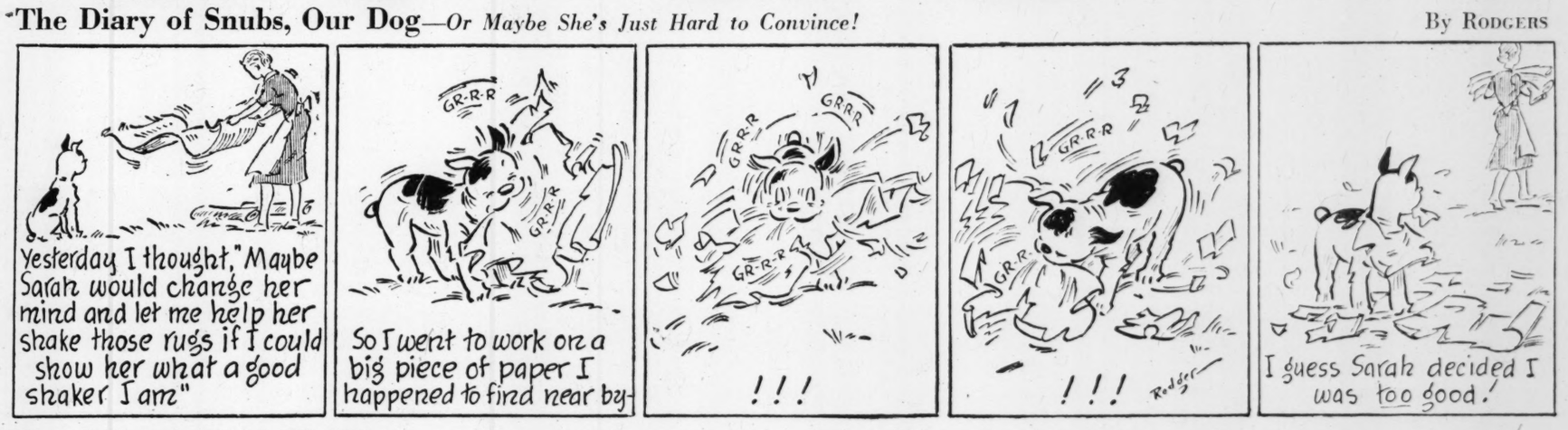
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Old Map*

By Le Pelley


STICKY STANLEY WASN'T HOME BUT WE CAN DIVIDE WHATEVER'S IN THE BOX WITH HIM TOMORROW!
THE BOX IS AWFULLY LIGHT. PROBABLY NOTHING IN IT!
JUST AS I THOUGHT.. NOTHING BUT AN OLD PAPER!
SEE WHAT IT IS
PLUNKY — IT'S AN OLD, OLD LETTER —
LOOK, BUD! — THERE'S A MAP TOO...
PLUNKY — A MAP CAN ONLY MEAN ONE THING!...
BURIED GOLD!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Or Maybe She's Just Hard to Convince!*

By Rodgers


Yesterday I thought, "Maybe Sarah would change her mind and let me help her shake those rugs if I could show her what a good shaker I am"
GR-R-R
So I went to work on a big piece of paper I happened to find near by-
!!!
!!!
I guess Sarah decided I was too good!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Hits, No Runs, Nine Errors*

By The Hagers

"WE'RE ON THE AIR," I WHISPERED LOW. "TOM PINTAIL'S QUIZ!" COMMENCED JIM CROW.
"WHO WROTE 'GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES'?" SAID I. "SHAKESPEARE OR POE," WAS JOE'S REPLY.
"WHAT IS AN ESKIMO KAYAK?" "A PYRAMID IN SPAIN," CRIED JACK.
WHEN TED WEBB CALLED "SWEET ADELINE" RAVEL'S "BOLERO" WE'D MISSED NINE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Churchill for Chamberlain

"There was some bad work that will be scrapped. Where there was slack work, that will be energized, and where there was no work, it will be initiated."

Again the British people want to hear words like these. That is the reason for the change in the Prime Ministership of Great Britain. When Mr. Lloyd George, who made this statement, came to that office in 1916 Britain's national morale was much less favorable to Allied victory than it is today. As an observer of repute in those days put it: "The nation at the end of 1916 was suffering the spiritual analogue of physical fatigue. . . . The country simply wanted rousing."

Most neutral observers today have agreed that it has been not so much the British nation as the British Government that has "wanted rousing." Some onlookers now are asking whether the new leader will be able to concentrate British power and time its striking more effectively than his predecessor. The question arises from the fact that Mr. Churchill's influence as a director of the war effort was inadequate to prevent the Norwegian defeat. Against the query must be set another as to what *part* of the responsibility for the Norwegian campaign was really Mr. Churchill's.

As Prime Minister he should be able to stimulate and co-ordinate those multi-sided efforts that are necessary in waging large-scale war. It has been recognized in Britain that the Government could well use some "new blood." But the difficulties of infusing it into a Conservative-dominated Cabinet is not widely understood outside of Britain. The question for Labor, for example, has been how to co-operate in such a Cabinet without risking loss of its own identity.

Laborites therefore demanded as Prime Minister in any Cabinet in which they were to take part a man less closely identified with the Conservative Party machine than is Mr. Chamberlain. A way has been found to make possible their co-operation. Mr. Chamberlain stays in a war cabinet under Mr. Churchill which can now include Laborites and Liberals.

A still smaller war cabinet seems likely, as was necessary in 1916 when Mr. Lloyd George succeeded Mr. Asquith after many attempts to persuade him of the advisability of working with a war triumvirate. It is interesting that some British papers are demanding the return of Mr. Lloyd George as one of a small group intrusted with the prosecution of the war. Obviously the British nation is looking for such a change of Government as that which "acted like a brass band upon tired troops" in 1916.

Mr. Churchill represents what Mr. Chamberlain never quite could—the opposition of the British public to expansionism-by-force, an opposition which dates back at least to the Ethiopian crisis and the Hoare-Laval agreement. For this reason he should command the public confidence necessary to his position, a confidence which should benefit the entire Cabinet and Britain's prosecution of the war.

A Piecemeal "Jutland"

Excitement over recent developments in Europe has tended to divert attention from an encouraging drop in shipping losses caused by "enemy action."

From the latest neutral estimates available, it may be computed that the war on the seas up to the end of March claimed a weekly average of some 16½ vessels of all types displacing 55,614 gross tons. In the four weeks after that date losses were cut to an average of barely 9½ ships displacing but 35,560 tons. In addition, it has been announced that, of some 17,000 Allied and neutral ships convoyed since the beginning of the war, only about thirty have been lost.

As the preponderance of losses are known to be Allied and neutral, this drop may be safely taken as a composite picture of Allied sea gains. These may be traced directly to such successes as the uncovering of the mysteries of the German magnetic mine by British naval workers; the driving from the seas of the once-feared German surface raiders; the improvement in the convoy technique; and increasing anti-U-boat measures which have in the past month resulted in a noticeable lull in submarine warfare.

The famous battle of Jutland in the World War was a turning point in naval warfare with the major portion of the German fleet retiring to its base for the duration of the conflict. Apparently, over a far wider area and with widely scattered details, another "Jutland" is being fought—and perhaps won.

Toward Silver Sanity

Lawmakers took an important step in correcting what has been a major weakness of American fiscal policy when they voted in the Senate Thursday to terminate the buying of foreign silver by the United States Treasury.

This measure, the Townsend bill, has yet to pass the House of Representatives if it is to become law, and Senators from the silver-producing States evidently hope for delay to prevent its enactment there. Yet the probability is that if it can be brought to the floor in the House the vote there will be even more decisive than the margin of 45 to 36 in the upper branch.

Senator Adams of Colorado asked why the United States should worry about comparatively minor purchases of silver while it continues to amass greater quantities of gold. It is perfectly true that stockpiling of tin and manganese would almost certainly turn out to be of greater advantage and use to the Nation than amassing further stores of either silver or gold. Yet the silver-buying is the less defensible end of the program, and a beginning should be made somewhere. After that it can be considered whether the United States could discontinue the purchase of foreign gold without again devaluing the dollar or disconcerting what is left of foreign trade.

And it can be considered also whether the Nation wishes to continue paying 71 cents an ounce to domestic producers of silver for a metal which can be bought in the open market for less than half that price. Senator Barkley, the majority floor leader, argued that this does "take money out of the pockets of the taxpayer in the ordinary sense" since the Government makes a profit on coining silver.

It makes this profit, however, only because the silver coin is merely a token of the value of a dollar in gold. By the same reasoning it could be argued that the Government should buy up paper, since in printing paper money it makes nearly a 100 per cent "profit." But it is fairly clear that the country is not in a mood for that kind of finance.

Listening vs. Reading

The annual review of the Rockefeller Foundation—whose purpose "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world" radiates in so many directions—mentions a forthcoming report, from the School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, on the radio broadcast in competition with the printed word. The report balances what is heard with what is read. Questions were asked and answered.

"Radio convinces me more," said a listener by preference, "because somebody is telling it to me." "I like to have things written down," said a reader. "It gives me a feeling of certainty I don't have when I'm listening." "When there is a story on the radio," said a listener, "I think I am there. But when I am reading, I look up once in a while. I know always where I am." "In listening," said a reader, "there are always other things that take your mind away. When I read I have to live with it."

A vote for radio: "I live right inside the radio when I listen." A vote for print: "I become more absorbed in reading." It may be admitted that getting right inside the radio is more intimate than having one's nose in a book.

It appears also that the percentage of listeners is greater among high school graduates than college graduates; greater also among those who did not reach high school than among those who did, but although this group lends its ears most often, it lends them least to the educational program, discussions of public affairs, symphonic music, or opera. In short, "radio seems, as yet, not to be extending the interests of those members of its audience who find more satisfaction in listening than in reading."

Then there is also news. Here the listening is more general, with school- and college-educated tending to give prompter credence to what they read, and the less educated to what they hear.

Such comparison (as the report says) is between a long customary medium and a very recent one. As against the generalization of the report, letters received with small contributions to the Metropolitan Opera fund go to show that opera broadcasts have in individual cases added an interest that would hardly have been predicted. Out of the generalizations, however, comes increasing knowledge of the relationship between radio and its miscellaneous public; from such knowledge the greater likelihood of increasing its value for "the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Imperialism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I'd like to quote what a remarkable Frenchman, Gustave Le Bon, said of England:

> The ideal for a people is to preserve the institutions of the past, merely changing them insensibly and little by little. This ideal is difficult to realize. The Romans in ancient and the English in modern times are almost alone in having realized it.

This is the greatness of England, and the dictators had better learn from her instead of trying to turn the wheel of history back to the Middle Ages. British imperialism carried civilization to all parts of the world, but the imperialism of the dictatorships carries into other countries a reign of cruelty.

There is another point I would like to mention. As there is so much talk about the Treaty of Versailles, I went over a copy which I had in my library. To my great astonishment I have found that under Sec. VII, Arts. 84, 85, the Germans in the new State of Czechoslovakia were given full opportunity to move to Germany with all their goods during three years. They were even allowed to keep their real estate in Czechoslovakia. Why did they not leave Czechoslovakia then? And why was this clause never mentioned in September, 1938? Surely England and France would have been willing to grant an extension beyond the three years. Since Hitler is driving about whole populations, why has he not applied the same methods to have back "his" Germans from Czechoslovakia? I have a definite impression that this clause of the Treaty is usually forgotten.

Paris — E. DE SCHNEEUHR

Ready-Made Cabinets

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The suggestions of "A Ready-Made Cabinet for the Republican Party," followed by "Another Ready-Made Cabinet," in your "Down the Middle of the Road" column, were not fantasies, but good common sense. Both of the articles expressed the views of many thinking citizens. The names suggested are those of the most capable and honorable people in the country. They are statesmen, and as such they would represent all classes equally in a true democracy, and would soon return our country to prosperity, a balanced economy and permanent peace.

But we should raise the salaries of Cabinet members, so that these well-equipped men can leave their personal interests to accept positions requiring them to manage the affairs of the United States in a business-like manner. In the long run it would be inexpensive and profitable for all concerned.

Hollywood, Calif. — CHARLES GEDULD

"Housecleaning for Labor"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Housecleaning for Labor," hits the nail on the head in pointing out one of the most vital causes of weakness in the industrial relations between labor and industry. Not until men are willing to capitalize "the Golden Rule" because it is the only rule that will result in justice and progress for all—will this problem be solved in an American form of democracy.

New York — AMERICAN CITIZEN

Speeding on a Crooked Road

The Lonesomest Four-Corners

Millions of people have thronged the busiest four-corners in the United States at Forty-second Street and Broadway in New York, but only a few hundred white persons have ridden across its lonesomest four-corners. This is at the spot where Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico meet. It is Indian country. In New Mexico the Navajos herd their sheep and goats in the oases of the mountain valleys; in Arizona the Hopis live in their ancient, sun-drenched pueblos; over in Colorado are the Zunis and Mesa Verde. When a stranger rides over those deserts and mesas, he has the feeling of boundless exultation that belongs to a discoverer. For this is a new world to all who are fortunate enough to visit it; a land where the very light and air are different, a land where man has done nothing and Nature is really supreme.

Here one is at last face to face with the magnificence and beauty of Nature and all the striving art of man seems to drop away. Just to *be* in that country seems enough: one's whole being is tuned to a higher key.

I shall never forget a ride I made from Kayenta into the lonesome canyons, Canyon del Muerto and Canyon de Chelly. We were a party of three women and one man with a silent Indian guide in velvet jacket and chaparrals riding ahead of us. We started at dawn while the air was still fresh and the Chuska Mountains appeared clear-cut with cool morning shadows in their canyons. The changes of light are amazing in desert country. By noon we were riding in a blue-steel glare of quivering, dancing heat and a strange change had come over the rocks and mesas. They had shrunk in size, all the faded reds and yellows, the lavender and rose-pink had gone and we were in a dead, burnt-out world under a glaring sun in a molten sky.

But magic came with twilight! Then the mountain peaks towered high again, the long, slanting rays of the sinking sun brought out the deep, black shadows of the canyon, the colors washed back into the rocks and they glowed ruby-red, topaz-yellow, sapphire blue. No color in the world seems half so lovely as the brooding blue that drifts down over mountains at twilight.

* * *

Once we rode on into the moonlight, into a land of strange and weird cacti, barren mountains, bizarre, up-thrust rock fingers, an unearthly land in which we felt like strangers from another planet.

And yet this land is not all desert, like that further South. There is some rain and consequently some vegetation. Greasewood grows here, the mesquite clusters in little thickets, and along the streams in the canyons are cottonwoods, aspens, and twisted cedars. On the limestone ledges of the canyons the brilliant red flowers of the strawberry cactus blaze.

In the Spring after heavy rains, a wonderful blossom time comes to the desert; the wild hyacinths bloom, the blue larkspur, scarlet and pink Indian paint-brush, and the rare purple sage.

The joy of riding in this country is that one is always coming to a new kind of place, like the monument country where buttes and escarpments of red sandstone tower 600 to 800 feet into the blue air; or mysterious, rock-walled canyons, where archaeologists have uncovered the relics of a race that lived 4,000 years ago. In these canyons no Indian today will venture, but dries his peaches on the rocks outside the entrance. Here we saw the prehistoric cliff dwellings where Indians dwelt long before Columbus set sail.

* * *

I did not ride over into Utah to see the Rainbow Bridge. It is a hard and dangerous trip, part of the trail leading over appalling masses of rocks. Even "Rough Rider" Theodore Roosevelt considered this a difficult trail. But from what I heard of the Bridge, it is a trip worth the hardship.

But though I stayed in the desert only a short time, it was long enough for the country to leave its indelible mark on my consciousness. I shall go back. — I. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Representative Democracy

By Frank L. Perrin

Inevitably, this year or next, or at some time, the more or less placid, self-satisfied and trusting people of the United States, no matter what their partisan or political creeds, must face this vital and all-important question: Is the democracy in which we all have faith actually representative? Alternately the political pendulum swings, and as it marks the changing emotions, the doubts and fears, the hopes and desires of the voters, it bestows upon an acclaimed leadership extreme authority. By the same process it silences the voices and disarms the forces, not of a minority of the people, but of a majority who have, by silence or inaction, subjected themselves to the will of the few.

Such a condition is not in accord with the ideals of democracy taught and of which we all are inclined to boast. The American people today stand at attention awaiting the opportunity to consider and determine great political and economic issues. Possessing strength of which they are actually conscious, they seem inclined, even now, far in advance of the day of decision, to wonder if the voice and vote of the individual can help to turn the tide in the course desired. The susceptible, the doubting, the apologist, sees the formidable barriers which entrenched authority has set up. He has been told, and perhaps made to believe, that "you can't beat Santa Claus." He fails to realize that the lavish dispenser of what have been regarded as benefactions is not the producer or actual master of the sources from which flow the material things he bestows. Those who have taken pains to observe the technique of the adroit juggler have discovered that he takes from the pockets of the many to transfer things to the hands of the few, or that he goes to the bank and borrows in the names of those whose credit has been good, and draws upon accounts which are not his own.

* * *

One can hardly imagine that in any business or industry owned and managed by partners or stockholders those most interested would permit a lavish or unrestricted abuse of power which would endanger the credit or solvency of an otherwise prosperous and going concern. There is nothing wrong, except as we doubt and yield to fears, with our country fundamentally. The corner around which prosperity is said to have been waiting for several years can be quickly reached and turned if we have the wisdom and the courage to go forward. We have learned by bitter experience that the corner never comes backward to meet or waylay the doubting procrastinator.

Few confident theorists, given the opportunity, could have resisted the temptation which has led the New Deal leadership so far from the standards and moorings of established democratic government. It was reasonably assumed that the warrant of authority issued by a majority of a minority of those possessing the right to vote and choose represented the voice of the people and the desire of the people. The impulse to act, to reverse established practices, to displace the old with something new, was not viciously or selfishly inspired. There was to be overturning, but not overthrowing. The "enemies within" which have been conjured up by the fidgity and fantastic are mere shadows which do not even fall across the Capitol or those who people it.

* * *

But the danger which the emergency now emphasizes is no less imminent than it would be if the motives of those in authority were subversive and entirely selfish. A right has been forfeited. The people themselves, by their inaction and lack of courage, have yielded the power and authority to decide to those who do not, in the fullest sense, represent them. Now, in earnest contemplation, they are seeking ways to recapture what has been lost and to reassert an authority which has temporarily been surrendered.

The search, in the camp of the opposition, is for one equipped to lead, and resourceful enough to capture the fancy of the people. But it may be that many thoughtful persons have decided that we have had quite enough of spectacular leadership, too much of the display of dictatorial authority, too successful an effort to silence, in Congress and out, the voices of those who seek to be heard in behalf of the people themselves.

American democracy is best represented in legislative halls and in the old-fashioned town meetings. It is hampered and silenced in bureaucracies and star-chambers. It is in Congress and State Legislatures that the people, if they are to preserve their political rights and liberty of action, must be heard and represented. With this right safeguarded, there will be no threat or suggestion of a surrender to dictatorial authority.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

The next book, in order of time, to influence me, was the New Testament, and in particular the Gospel according to St. Matthew. I believe it would startle and move anyone if they could make a certain effort of imagination and read it freshly like a book, not droningly and dully like a portion of the Bible. Anyone would then be able to see in it those truths which we are all courteously supposed to know and all modestly refrain from applying.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON in "Books Which Have Influenced Me" (Essays in the Art of Writing).

* * *

The fruition of the greatest art will never civilize the world. . . . When we learn to be kind to animals we will be kind to our neighbors. The day of wars will pass. It does mean changing human nature, a slow process, but it can be done.—MINNIE MADDERN FISKE.

The Wide Horizon

Another Mistake in Belgium?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

Reichsfuhrer Hitler's war is now getting into its stride on land. The Pan-German program, of which he has long been the truest exponent, is in course of execution. His own action in taking over supreme command of his forces on the Western Front, and his order of the day to his troops, prove his belief that the decisive hour has struck.

Those who imagined he would be content to contain the Western Allies behind the Maginot Line while he sought, with or without Italian help, to overrun Southeastern Europe and the Balkans, appear to have misjudged his intentions. He seems to feel he cannot wait.

By his sudden assault on Holland and Belgium simultaneously, Hitler has saved Great Britain and France from a position of some embarrassment. Had he attacked Holland only, leaving Belgium to wonder whether or not she had best follow the example of Sweden, he might have compelled the Western Allies to demand a right-of-way for their troops through Belgian territory, in order to send prompt help to the Dutch. Now, with clear conscience and without incurring the odium of attempting to override Belgian neutrality, the Western Allies can and are putting through arrangements already made to assist in the defense of the Low Countries.

* * *

The German General Staff may think the strategic advantages to be gained by invading Belgium as well as Holland outweigh the removal of this moral impediment to Franco-British action. If so, as a layman and pending proof to the contrary, I should be inclined to doubt both the moral and military soundness of the German plan. In 1914, Imperial Germany imagined that by hacking her way through Belgium she could take Paris, rush into France, and win a victory in six weeks. That mistake was her undoing. Conditions today are different. Yet I should not be surprised if this attempt to turn the French defenses from the northeast were the beginning of the end of Hitler and his Pan Germanism.

It is not for nothing that Hitler is a disciple of the Pan-German "geopolitical" school, of which his Deputy, Hess, is an adept. The provisional program of this school was published in 1933 by Prof. Ewald Banse, whom Herr Hitler appointed Professor of Military Science at the Technical College at Brunswick, immediately after his advent to power. It divided the "proper territory of the true Third Reich" into "purely German States" and "German portions of other countries." Among the purely German States it enumerated the German Reich itself, Austria, Danzig, Luxemburg, Holland with its East Indian Colonies, and the Principality of Liechtenstein. The German portions of other countries included "German Belgium," or Flanders, Brabant, Eupen and Malmedy; German Switzerland; German France, or French Flanders, Alsace and Lorraine; German Italy; German Yugoslavia; German Czechoslovakia, or Bohemia, German Moravia and Silesia; German Poland; German Lithuania; and German Denmark. This program foreshadowed also the invasion of England and contained a map showing how England could be successfully attacked on the east from the coasts of Holland and Belgium, and on the west from Ireland.

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This is roughly the program which Herr Hitler has already carried through in part and is now attempting to complete by the invasion of Holland and Belgium. The forces at his disposal are formidable and they will be used ruthlessly. One thing Herr Hitler cannot afford is the appearance, let alone the reality, of failure. What is it that has compelled him to risk this great gamble just now when he seemed to have won a not inconsiderable success in Norway? We do not know. Perhaps the pressure of the internal situation in Germany has forced him to seek a swift decision. Perhaps mauling or destruction of so large a proportion of his fleet and mercantile marine in Norwegian operations has made him feel that the Dutch and Belgian coasts are indispensable as bases for raids upon England. Perhaps he wishes to force Italy into the war more promptly by evidence of a military success in the West and thus persuade Mussolini that unless Italy, too, joins in the fray she may go short when it comes to a division of the spoils.

But these are guesses. One thing about which it is useless to guess, because it is an absolute certainty, is that the British and French peoples are resolved to fight to the death rather than allow a victory to go to foes of human freedom.

Mirror of World Opinion

Clinging to Old Beliefs

Science has been saying for a good long time now that bulls are absolutely color blind and can't tell a red flag from any other kind. It is the fact that the rag moves that agitates the bull, whether the color be yellow, red, blue, pink, cerise, mauve, pomegranate, puce or what have you.

For all that, however, probably ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons will insist that red infuriates a bull. Maybe it got started because red is the color ordinarily associated with violent anger.

In many other instances, however, the tendency of man to cling to beliefs that have been handed down with as little basis in fact does cause a great deal of harm.—Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

Railroad Employment

George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, thinks that a six-hour day would solve "unemployment on the railroads." Has Mr. Harrison ever given serious thought to the real employment question — that is the unemployment of railroads. If the roads were fully employed, there would be no trouble about the employment of men to run them.

Will railroads ever be adequately employed until they can reduce their costs in these days when they no longer have a monopoly of transportation?—*Chicago Daily News*.